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THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Senator Carmack Killed — Threats Against Tennessee Governor — Attack by Labor on Gompers — Pres. Elliott of Harvard Resigns — China Angry at U. S.

SENATOR KILLED:—Senator Carmack of Tennessee was shot to death in the streets of Nashville Monday by Robin Cooper, the son of his political enemy, because he would not stop attacking the elder Cooper in his newspaper. The whole state has been stricken up by the tragedy. Young Cooper who was slightly wounded, has been held without bail.

THREATEN GOVERNOR:—Night riders in Tennessee are now threatening to kill Gov. Patterson, the courageous official who is after the Reelfoot Lake lynchings. He has received many threatening messages, but the prosecution will go on just the same.

AFTER GOMPERS:—The annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, of which Gompers is president, opened in Denver Monday. A violent attack has been made on him by members of the Federation who were opposed to taking labor into politics, and it looks as if he might be beaten for re-election.

CHINA ANGRY:—The first complaint about the American fleet now sailing around the world, comes from China. The complaint is that the fleet did not visit her. A few ships were sent to Amoy, but China feels insulted that the whole fleet did not stop there.

PRES. ELLIOT RESIGNS:—Pres. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard, the leading educator in this continent, has resigned because of his age, and to indulge in a needed rest. He has been receiving from all sides messages expressing regret at his action, and tributes of which any living man might well be proud. There have been many reports that Pres. Roosevelt would fill his place, and they have now been revived, but there is really no indication as to who will have the place.

MAY ANNEX CANADA:—There is a lot of talk in the English newspapers just now about the chances that the United States will annex Canada some time soon. Although we do not hear much about it in this country, it is admitted by all the English papers, and by most of the Canadians that this will take place soon. Nobody seems to have considered whether the United States wants Canada or not, but probably we would be willing to take it.

BANKERS SENT TO JAIL:—Chas. W. Morse, the banker who was worth twenty million dollars a year ago, but failed when his dangerous and illegal operations were discovered, has been found guilty of breaking the United States banking laws, and sentenced to fifteen years.

BALKANS STILL HOT:—There is still a little danger of trouble in the Balkan states, where war has been threatening for two months. It is not said that Serbia has made an alliance with two other powers and will soon declare war on Austria.

TOBACCO TRUST HIT:—A decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has held that the American Tobacco Company is illegal, and must be dissolved. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

MANY MISSIONARIES:—After a remarkable missionary sermon in Chicago 100 young men and women arose and offered to go as missionaries. Twenty-five of them will be sent to China in January. Not one had expected to go before attending the meeting.

N. Y. POSTMASTER SHOT:—Postmaster Morgan of New York was shot in a street of that city last Saturday by an insane man who had trouble getting his mail regularly. Morgan was saved from death by his daughter who struck the man. The assailant finally killed himself.

HITS AT CASTRO:—Holland which has had trouble with Venezuela, has made its first move against Castro, and hit him hard. Curacao, a small island belonging to Holland, is near Venezuela, and for years it was the custom for any one that wanted to start a revolution in Venezuela to ship arms from Curacao. Then a treaty was drawn preventing this, so it has been hard to start a revolution against Castro. Now Holland has revoked the treaty, so that it will be easy for Castro's home enemies to beat him.

LOOKING AHEAD

Political Forecast—Plans for Tariff Revision Under Way—President at Work on His Message—Taft Promises Law Enforcement Without Needless Injury to Business.

REVISION OF TARIFF:—The first great work of the new administration will be the carrying out of the promise to revise the tariff. Pres. Taft will at once call a special session to meet about March 16, 1909, and the Republicans have already begun to get ready for it. Chairman Payne of the House Committee on Ways and Means has called a meeting of the committee to begin work on a tariff revision act. A lot of material has been gotten together already and popular opinion in the matter is being closely watched.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:—The President is at work on the message to Congress which will be the last important work of his term. Although Congress will be in session only three months this winter, he will urge again the reforms he has been working for, and will outline the general reforms which he believes should be made—he will in a way suggest many things that will be left for Taft to do, but as the two men will consult a good deal about the message, it is pretty certain that there is no dictation on either side. Among the things he will ask for are:—

A commission which will supervise industrial corporations as the Interstate Commerce Commission now supervises railroads.

An increase in the power of the law, named commission, so that it can prevent an increased rate from taking effect till it has examined the reason for the increase.

Increase of the navy—four battleships a year for some time.

Establishment of a forest reserve in the Appalachian mountains. Kentucky will be one of the states which will benefit when this is done.

Federal control of all water powers, as it now controls all navigable water ways.

Internal waterways improvement.

Campaign fund publicity.

There may be a discussion of swollen fortunes with a recommendation for an income or inheritance tax. There will be no remarks about the tariff, which will be left for the next session.

AFTER RAILROADS:—Another thing which Taft will begin soon is a campaign to bring railroad speculators to time. A great deal of the trouble with the roads has been the "watering" of stock, by which worthless stock has been issued, and the money pocketed by speculators who happened to be in control of the road. Paying interest on this has helped keep railroad rates high, and the stock has been a good deal of a swindle on the innocent public who bought it. Now these issues cannot be recalled without harm to innocent people, so Taft believes that the thing to do is to let by-gones be by-gones, except in such cases as the money can be recovered from the speculators, but to prevent anybody from issuing any more watered stock. He will urge Congress to pass a law providing for this, and the pledges of the Republican platform make it almost certain that the law will go thru.

TRUSTS' LEADER TO QUIT:—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who has for years been the leader of the Republican senators has announced that he will retire at the end of his term, three years from now. There is no public man that could be better spared. His influence has always been favorable to the trusts and special interests, and he, together with Sen. Gorman, has managed to see that the people were pretty much left out. Lately the better class of Republicans have made this hard for him to do, and he has evidently decided to step out before he is kicked out.

TAFT AND BUSINESS:—President-elect Taft, in a speech before the Cincinnati Commercial Club, has defined his attitude toward business in this country and repeated many things which he said before the election. He says that honest business will have nothing to fear from him, but that all lawbreakers will be in danger, and that the work done by Roosevelt in the last four years will be continued to the full power of his office. In other words he will do his duty to the country, hurting no one who does not deserve it, and not allowing any guilty man to escape.

LEWIS A DANGER.

Since The Citizen took sides in the Faulkner-Lewis race in the 27th District, there have been a good many criticisms made against both the paper and its editor. Some of these may be justified—some certainly are not, and the men who make them know they are not true.

There is really only one that is worth answering, and that is the statement that The Citizen has no business to say anything about affairs in the 27th District, because its office happens to be located outside that District. Any man knows that the interests of any business lie in the place where it does business. A large part of The Citizen's business is in the 27th—if whiskey, killings and hard times come there it will lose heavily. But chiefly, any paper is valuable to its readers just in proportion as it prints things they are interested in. No one can deny that most of the readers of The Citizen are interested in the judge's race—so it becomes the business of the paper to give them what information it can upon the subject. Every effort has been made to get at the truth, and there has been no influence which has in any way affected the printing of the best that could be learned. Also, no one can deny that the paper stands and has stood for the best in the Republican party, and that where it has opposed any individual Republican it has been because that man was injuring the whole party. That is its stand in this question—it wishes only the best good of the party and the people of the district, and will not permit itself to be either bought or scared out of telling the truth.

In the first editorial on this subject it was shown that Mr. Lewis has failed to prove either that Mr. Faulkner has done anything that should lose him the confidence of the people, or that Lewis is in any way better able to care for their interests. We wish now to speak of the position in the race of that lawless element which is to be found in every community, and which had such power in the 27th District previous to the election of Judge Faulkner. The support of these men is not a sure proof of dishonesty on the part of the men they are for, but the facts in the case ought to be faced and considered.

When Judge Faulkner first took office there was a general opinion among this lawless element that they could safely sell whiskey, carry pistols, shoot, and fight. They found their mistake, but only after a long period of suffering for the community, and one in which much damage was done and several lives lost. When he finally quieted that element, it turned on Faulkner with a double hatred, and will now go to any length to defeat him. Therefore this element is supporting Lewis, as it would support any one else in the same place. There are many good men for Lewis, too, but in all the district practically all the whiskey men are for him. Why is this?

Besides the reasons already given, some of Lewis's friends whisper that he will not be such a hard judge for lawbreakers to deal with as Faulkner is. Mr. Lewis, by some careless things he has said, and by failing to say anything against whiskey in the districts where the whiskey vote is strong, has helped the whiskey men to believe this. Besides, it is recognized that he could not hope to win if it were not for this whiskey vote, and he will naturally be expected to be thankful to the men that put him in office. For all these reasons this lawless element believes that if Lewis is elected, it will have that chance to do evil which it lost in Faulkner's election. Mr. Lewis himself has admitted that there will be an outbreak of lawlessness if he is elected. Of course he says that he will stop it soon—that the new laws, etc., made it easy to prevent crime, and that in a year or two the district will be as quiet as ever.

Even if this is so—if Lewis does his best and does stop crime in a year or two, let Mr. Lewis answer these questions:—"What good will Lewis do for the people of this district which will make it worth their while to pay for his election with a year or two of lawbreaking? And who will bring to life the men killed meanwhile, or who will repair the damage done by whiskey before he can again stop its sale? And, why is it that some Lewis men, who expect that he will be on the bench to try them, are already indulging in violations of many kinds? And has he said a word in public to condemn their crimes?" If Mr. Lewis will send his answers to these questions to The Citizen it will print them on the first page, so that every reader can know them.

POLITICAL NOTES

Taft's Final Vote 321—Maryland Vote Split Because of Democratic Ticket—Missouri Seems to be in Republican Column for Good.

TAFT'S VOTE 321:—Final figures from all states show that Taft's vote in the electoral college will be 321, instead of 327 as we said last week. This is because Bryan will, by a trick, get six of Maryland's votes. Otherwise the table printed last week stands. Missouri is Republican by 3-172.

GOOD TIMES BEGIN:—The election has been followed, as expected by a considerable improvement in times. Thousands of men have been put to work in factories and mines which have opened up all over the country and all kinds of individual enterprises have been started. All signs point to a period of good times such as we are accustomed to under Republican rule.

REPUBLICAN FUND:—Chairman Hitchcock says that preparations are being made to publish the list of contributors to the Republican campaign fund, and that the list will be out in a few days. A new feature has been tried this year which makes the fund look large. Instead of having the state committees manage their own funds, all funds have been sent to the National Committee, and then distributed back to the states. This has made it possible to be more sure that the money was going where it was most needed, and also will show in the Republican statement ALL the money that was used to help elect Taft, whether it was handled by the National or state committees. The Democratic fund shows only for the National Committee, and leaves it possible for any amount of corruption to have been carried on under cover of the state committees, which have made no report.

MARYLAND SPLIT:—For the second time Maryland's vote has been split as a result of the "trick" ballots which are used by the Democrats who control the election machinery of the state. On this ballot it is impossible for an ignorant man to vote a straight Republican ticket, and he will probably vote for only one or two of the leading electors. Also, many ballots are spoiled. The count shows that while Taft has a majority of nearly a thousand on the leading electors, there are so many Republican ballots which can be counted for only one or two men that he will get only two electors, while Bryan will get the rest. Besides this there are about 15,000 Republican ballots thrown out.

SOUTH GROWS RESTIVE:—One of the signs which politicians are reading from the election is that the Solid South is growing tired of being a kite-tail to a discredited northern democracy. Democratic majorities were reduced in most southern states. Many of the new Republican votes came from men of the highest standing and reputation. And finally Clark Howell, the Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia and editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in a long editorial, congratulates the men who have broken from the Democratic ranks. It looks as if even old men might live to see the day when the South would once more take its old place as a leader in national affairs.

BRYAN STICKS TO IT:—Here is an item to remember when Bryan the next time he runs for president, tries to get away from his long record of foolish policies. He issued a statement after the election in which he declared that the policies which he stood for, and which have been repudiated by a large majority of the American people, as all of his other policies have, are right. He has never repudiated any of his previous mistakes, and he does not do so now. His record is getting worse as it gets longer.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

More than five hundred farmers in Madison and surrounding counties are depositors with the Berea Bank & Trust Co. Are you one of the number? If not it will be our pleasure to extend to you every advantage and accommodation consistent with sound banking.

Pay your bills by check. A cashed check is an indisputable receipt—no other so good legally. Your check book is useless to a burglar—you can carry your capital without losing it—if you only carry your check book with you—and your money here.

We beg to call your attention to our Savings Department. We pay four per cent interest on savings account, and compound interest into the principal twice each year. You can start an account in this department with one dollar, or with as large amount as you desire.

You should not forget that each day of your life brings you nearer to the time when your capacity for earning decreases and finally ceases. What are you doing towards providing a fund that will become your mainstay and comfort in old age? Better start a savings account and create a fund for your declining years.

J. J. MOORE, President

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier

IN OUR OWN STATE

Drought Broken at Last — Great Damage Done by Forest Fires.

WORST DROUGHT EVER:—The record of the weather bureau in Lexington shows that the drought just broken was the worst, since there has been any record kept. Only once has there been anything like it, and that was in 1881. Conditions were becoming more and more alarming, and in spite of the increase in the flow of springs which always comes with the first cool weather—it was difficult in many places to get water even for stock and drinking purposes. Forest fires in many parts of the state added greatly to the loss, and thousands of acres of grass have been destroyed. There is practically no pasture.

OIL IN BREATHITT:—A strike of oil in what seem to be paying quantities was made on the T. H. Bemis place at Jackson, Breathitt in drilling a well last week. The flow was so large as to prevent further work.

HOW IS THIS?:—A movement has been started by our friend, the Danville Advocate, to have Bryan move to Kentucky and go to the Senate from this state. Hadn't the Advocate better make sure that the next Senator will be a Democrat? The last one was not.

ROW OVER DEMOCRATIC FUND:—There is a healthy row going on over the use of \$5,000 collected from the Democratic employees at the Kentucky Pen. by the Democratic State Committee. The charge is that one of the officials has devoted part of the money to paying debts for which he was personally liable. It is interesting to Republicans chiefly because it throws a strong light on some of the men that have been making the loudest charges that the Republicans used "corruption funds."

HAS TO TAKE IT BACK:—One of the loudest in making these charges has been a Lexington Democratic paper, which began two weeks before the election to charge that the Republicans were planning to spend millions to carry the country. This paper now says that the cause of the party's defeat was—Bryan. It does not mention corruption funds—it has to admit that the election, conducted by the Republicans, was the fairest ever held in Lexington. No comment on these facts is needed.

GREET POWERS:—One of the largest crowds which ever gathered in Barbourville was at the station a few days ago to welcome home Caleb Powers, and to hear him speak on the issues of the day. When he arose to speak applause continued for several minutes.

MANY MOONSHINE CASES:—Federal Court convened in Richmond last Monday. Most of the cases to be considered were those for moonshining, and there were thirty-two of these.

BODY FOUND:—A headless body, found in the mountains near Middleboro, Tenn., is supposed to be that of a New Jersey prospector, and it is thought that he was murdered for his money.

BEREA LOSES SUIT

The following account has appeared in the daily papers of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the suit of Berea College to have the Day law, forcing the separation of white and colored students, declared unconstitutional and void. In the absence of Pres. Frost the college authorities did not wish to make any comment on the decision.

Following is the account of the decision.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—In deciding the case of Berea College vs. the state of Kentucky favorably to the state, the Supreme court of the United States today held that the states of the union may constitutionally legislate to prevent the coeducation of the white and black races.

The case was instituted to test the validity of the state law of 1904, prohibiting white and black children from attending the same schools. The higher state court took the position that the white and black races are naturally antagonistic and that the enforced separation of the children of the two is in line of the preservation of the peace.

The opinion of the Supreme court was handed down by Justice Brewer, and affirmed the finding of both the Kentucky Circuit court and the Court of Appeals, Justice Harlan and Day dissented.

Justice Brewer's opinion dealt entirely with the corporations as affected by the Kentucky statute, and did not consider the question of its applicability to individuals. Proceeding upon the theory that a state has complete control over corporations as its own creations, he then constructed the law of 1904 as in effect an amendment to the character of Berea College.

He said: "It is settled that a power reserved to the legislature to alter, amend, or repeal a charter authorizes it to make any alteration or amendment of a charter granted subject to it."

Dissent of Justice Harlan.

Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion said: "Have we become so inculcated with prejudice of race that an American government, professedly based on the principles of freedom, and charged with the protection of all citizens alike, can make distinction between such citizens."

"If the lower court be right, then a state may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market, or appear in an assembly of citizens convened to consider questions of public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race are equally interested."

(Associated Press Telegram.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—President Wm. Grover Cleveland, of Berea College, was in this city today. Regarding the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the so-called "Jim Crow" law for private schools in Kentucky, he said: "A misapprehension exists as to our position and the effect of the decision on Berea College. We are surprised and disappointed."

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MIND OVER MATTER

By DON MARK LEMON

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

"Why don't you go to the dentist and have the tooth attended to?" John Fisher held his hand to his mouth and groaned.

"That's just like a man!" exclaimed John Fisher's mother-in-law. "Rather have the toothache than go to the dentist."

Still John Fisher said nothing. When one has a bad case of toothache even talk isn't cheap.

"Pooh! don't make such a long face about it. Besides, a toothache is all in the mind."

John Fisher glared. "All in the mind," reaffirmed the lady, calmly and exasperatingly.

John Fisher arose to his feet. "Madam," he demanded, "do you mean to stand there and tell me that this raging toothache is all in my mind?"

"I do."

"And that if I only imagined it didn't hurt, it wouldn't hurt?"

"Exactly."

This was adding contempt to insult, and John Fisher said as much.

"Now, now, keep your temper, John!" cautioned the lady. "You know very well that if you hadn't any mind at all you couldn't be conscious of having the toothache. So if you will but withdraw your mind from the pain, it will be the same thing. You will be unconscious of it."

John Fisher sat down in disgust. "I'll tell you what I will do," continued the resourceful mother-in-law. "If you will go with me to the dentist and have that tooth attended to I will have two of mine pulled and the nerves killed in four others. I should have had them attended to before this."

John Fisher looked surprised, then ashamed. Had his mother-in-law the toothache?

"And I won't take gas, either. I'll depend wholly on the power of mind over matter."

John Fisher reached for his hat. "Very well," he said; "it's a bargain."



"It isn't very pleasant, I know," remarked the dentist.

He smiled grimly. Two hours or so on the tortuous dental chair would make his mother-in-law change her opinion about pain being all in the mind.

The lady also smiled, but her smile was all sweetness and guilelessness. The dentist lowered the dental chair to accommodate his patient's height, and, after spreading a nice fresh towel over John Fisher's shoulder, filled his mouth with a sheet of rubber to keep him quiet and heath his several acts of torture.

With a screw-wedge device he pried John Fisher's decayed and aching eye-tooth from against its neighbor, screwing the wedge tighter and tighter; then, with a sharp, crooked pick he busied himself for awhile cutting and gouging into the aching tooth. This done, he sorted over his drills, calmly proceeded to sharpen the crudest-looking one that he could find, placed the same in the dental engine, put his foot to the power and began to bore for the nerve.

It was agony, and John Fisher's body grew cold and hot by turns, and he began to squirm in his chair and groan aloud.

"It isn't very pleasant, I know," remarked the dentist.

With a sliver John Fisher looked crosswise into the attentive eyes of his mother-in-law.

"Now, John," said that lady, "remember that pain is all in the mind, and if you will only imagine it doesn't hurt—why, it won't."

"O-o-o-h!"

"What did I say? All in the mind?"

"O-o-o-h!"

"Remember! all in—"

"Oh!"

John Fisher had endured all that flesh and blood could bear. He brought up his hand and with one jerk tore the wedge from between his teeth and the rubber from his mouth.

"Mr. Fisher!" expostulated the dentist.

"Why, John!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "Didn't you hear me saying that pain is all in the mind?"

John Fisher turned upon the lady. "Madam, while I am letting this tooth cool, just have those two teeth of yours yanked out."

"Why, certainly," Mrs. Meadowbrook seated herself in the dental chair.

John Fisher stood closely by. Now was his turn to advise, and he fairly smiled with vindictive pleasure. But not for long, for when the dentist had succeeded in breaking off one and crushing another of his patient's teeth in a futile attempt at extraction, that lady looked up with a beatific smile and remarked: "After all, pain is wholly in the mind. Don't you think so, doctor?"

"I am satisfied of that," said the dentist.

John Fisher's jaw fell mutely. The dentist now dug out the splinters of the two teeth he had broken off and proceeded to bore great cavities into four other teeth in the mouth of Mrs. Meadowbrook, that lady not uttering a single complaint the while, nor once so much as wincing, but throughout the operation bearing herself as easily as if at a play.

"I cannot give you any more time this morning," stated the dentist.

Mrs. Meadowbrook arose and smiled on her son-in-law. "Now, John, remember that physical pain is all in the mind, and if you will believe that your tooth doesn't hurt—why, as I said before, it won't."

Again John Fisher seated himself in the dental chair and again the surgeon began boring with that fine-pointed drill.

"Getting pretty near the nerve," remarked the latter, by way of information.

John Fisher made no reply, but, like the parrot that couldn't talk, he thought a great deal. Bracing himself in the chair, he sought to conceal his squirmings from his argus-eyed mother-in-law, for, after the wonderful example of the power of mind over matter set by that lady, he was determined that his conduct should be above the reproach of a Spartan.

"All in the mind!" he thought. "Great jumping frogs! What kind of a mind has she?"

Even the hour in the dental chair has its ending—"This, too, shall pass away!"—and at last John Fisher's tooth could have nothing more done for it for the time being, and he arose, quit the dentist's office and walked home with his mother-in-law.

Occasionally he would glance sideways at her out of admiring eyes. "What a mind that woman must have!" he thought.

He took her into a store and bought her an expensive hat and sunshade. "Nothing's too good for a woman like that!" was his secret reflection.

An hour later he got into dispute with a friend who maintained that the mind has no power whatever over physical pain.

"What!" cried John Fisher. "The mind has no power over pain! You don't know what you're talking about. You should have seen my mother-in-law at the dentist's this forenoon. Great Scott, you should have seen her! She had two teeth pulled and the nerves killed in four others, and she didn't take any gas, but just believed it didn't hurt, and—why, it didn't!"

"Are you speaking of Mrs. Meadowbrook?" inquired the friend.

"Yes, my mother-in-law."

The friend smiled. "But, I say, hasn't Mrs. Meadowbrook false teeth?"

"False teeth!"

"Why, yes, aren't all of her teeth false?"

John Fisher suddenly slapped his friend on the back and laughed loudly. "Ha! ha! I was just seeing if you would bite!"

Used Mud Telegraph Poles.

What a writer calls "the most original telephone line in the world" once extended between the city of La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and the town of Oruro. In this part of Bolivia there are no growing trees and wood is so difficult to procure that even the ordinary household furniture of the natives is invariably made, not of wood, but of dried mud, or adobe, as it is called. When the war broke out in 1880 between Chile and Bolivia this material was used to construct pillars to take the place of ordinary posts for supporting telegraph wire, with the addition of old bottles as insulators. These pillars were subsequently built on stone foundations and measured about five feet square at the base, with a height of about 15 feet. They were placed at intervals of about 300 feet, and thus held the wire at a height sufficient to clear the only animals of the country, the lama and donkey. The total length of the line was 156 miles and it rendered useful service for some ten years before being replaced by a wooden telegraph-pole line.

Perpetual Motion.

"Mrs. Bildad says that she talks in her sleep."

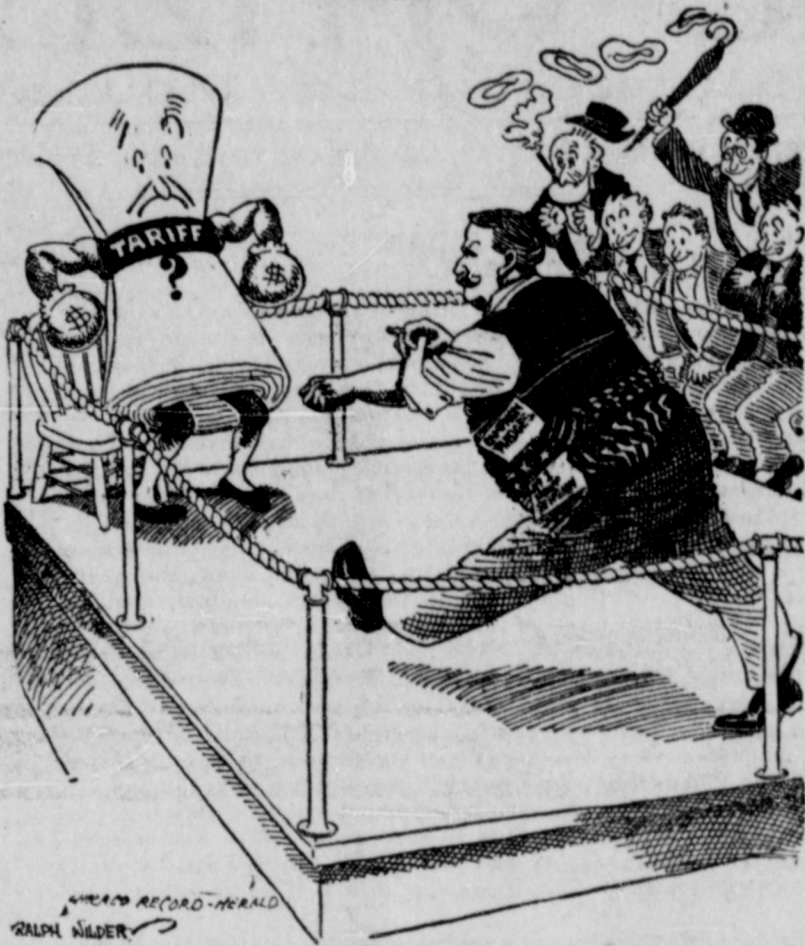
"That isn't the worst of it, either. She talks when she is awake."—Life.

A Fresh Start.

Dyer—Well, I see Falling is on his feet again.

Ryer—Yes; he was obliged to sell his auto.—Life.

THE NEW CHAMPION'S NEXT FIGHT.



MAY WEAR PLATT'S TOGA

TALK OF ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION TO THE SENATE.

President Said to Have Intimated That He Would Accept If Taft Were in White House.

Washington.—President Roosevelt may be the successor of Senator Platt in the senate after he returns from his hunting trip in Africa.

Those who regard this as possible declare that they have assurance from the president himself that he would not be averse to the acceptance of the senatorial office under conditions as they will be after March 4.

So far as is known he has not expressed himself on the subject recently, but he has said within a year that, with Mr. Taft as president, he would not feel the same hesitancy about entering the senate as he would feel with some one in the White House with whom his relations were not as intimate as they are with Mr. Taft.

His general attitude has been adverse to entering the senate because he has felt that as a member of that body he would be called upon to criticize his successor in the presidency, and this he would feel a delicacy about doing. He has said, however, that, knowing Mr. Taft as he does know him, and agreeing with him in all essentials as he does, he is confident that there would not be any occasion for antagonism. He has not gone to the extent at any time of indicating that he would desire the office even with Taft as president, but merely has said that with him in that position his chief reason for not desiring the senatorial position would disappear.

Even this much has not been said since there has been any certainty of Mr. Taft's entering the White House, but the president's outline of his attitude is now recalled as offering a possible solution of the senatorial entanglement in New York and as making an opening for the continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's public career.

It is even suggested that the absence of the president on his proposed African hunting expedition need not necessarily stand in the way of his election, but rather that such absence might relieve the situation of embarrassment to him in case his friends should desire to press his name.

PHONE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Receivers for Concern at Rock Island, Moline and Davenport.

Rock Island, Ill.—The Union Telephone & Telegraph Company, having a telephone system in Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., and capitalized at \$550,000, went into the hands of a receiver Thursday on an application filed by the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. H. H. Bratt, general manager of the company, and Leroy J. Wolfe of Davenport were named as joint receivers. The bill filed in the circuit court alleges that the company has not kept up interest on \$400,000 of bonds and has otherwise failed to meet its obligations. The chief officers are Harrisburg (Pa.) men, George B. Stuker of that city being president.

Gives Up to Detroit Police.

Detroit, Mich.—A westerner giving the name of Robert Taylor surrendered himself at detective headquarters here Thursday, saying that he was wanted at Tahlequah, Okla., on the charge of killing Robert Ivens.

Foreign Missions to Get \$1,060,578.

St. Louis.—The general committee of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, at its session here Friday afternoon, began the work of itemizing the appropriations for the year 1909, after voting to appropriate a total of \$1,060,578.

Kentucky Town Is in Danger.

Mayfield, Ky.—Miles of creek bottom lands near Boaz, north of here, are on fire and a large posse of citizens is fighting to keep the flames from entering that town.

COSTA RICAN BOY A HERO.

Saves Fellow Students from Burning School Near Washington.

Washington.—Thrilling escapes and heroic work by a Costa Rican student, Ruben Herrera, marked a fire which early Friday burned to the ground the Bliss Electric school in North Takoma, a suburb of this city, at a loss of \$130,000, partially insured.

More than 150 students in the dormitories were awakened to find the building in flames, and escaped in their night clothes, many jumping from second-story windows, while others who were headed off by smoke and fire in the corridors slid down ropes to safety. That there was no fatality was miraculous.

Herrera distinguished himself for bravery by rushing through the burning building and arousing his fellow students, rescuing among others his roommate, Evan Mickle of Reading, Mich. Both young men, beaten back by the flames and smoke, made a spectacular descent down fire ropes that dangled from the cupola, six stories from the ground. Many students lost all their effects. Prof. S. T. Cole, one of the instructors, was badly burned.

FREIGHT STEAMER IS SUNK.

Strikes Rock in East River and Goes to Bottom.

New York.—The freight steamer B. M. Whitney of the Metropolitan Steamship line was sunk Thursday night in the East river while on her way to Boston. The vessel, valued at \$500,000, is a total loss and it is not believed that any of her cargo, valued at \$300,000, can be recovered.

The steamer, in trying to avoid collision with a tow, collided with Steep Rock. A great hole was made below the water line. The rush of the water was so rapid that in less than a minute the fires were put out and nine stokers who were in the engine room had to flee for their lives.

An effort was made to beach the steamer, but this plan had to be abandoned. The crew escaped in their life boats. As they were rowing away the freighter went down in ten fathoms of water.

SWINDLERS ARE SENTENCED.

Nicollet Creamery Company Men Convicted at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James T. Mulhall was sentenced to 15 months at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.; Edgar McConkey to one year and one day at Leavenworth, and Felix Nathanson to six months in the county jail by Judge Milton Purdy Friday.

After nearly six hours' deliberation, the federal jury Thursday night returned a verdict of guilty against the three men, charged with conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails. Alleged fraudulent operation of the Nicollet Creamery Company in Minneapolis last fall was the specific charge in the indictment upon which the men were convicted. Farmers throughout the northwest are said to have lost heavily by shipping produce which was never paid for.

Gets After Arkansas Railroads.

Little Rock, Ark.—The state railroad commission, on advice of the attorney general, Wednesday voted to issue an order to the railroads against their charging three-cent passenger rate. All the railroads are now charging this rate and heavy penalty suits will follow on the part of the state.

Mills Long Closed to Reopen.

New Hartford, Conn.—It was stated here Friday that the cotton mills of the Mount Vernon and Woodbury cotton duck syndicate, located here, would be started again as soon as new machinery is installed. These mills were closed a decade ago.

Many Women Hunters in New York.

Albany, N. Y.—Scores of women throughout the state have taken out applications for hunting licenses, according to reports made to the state forest and game commission.

Round About the State

What Is Going On in Different Sections of Kentucky.

QUARREL BETWEEN PARTNERS

Over An Employee Results in One Being Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—As the result of a quarrel concerning business matters, W. F. Hockersmith shot and killed S. C. Moore, a prominent Red Man of Louisville and a partner in the Kentucky Salvage Co. In the affray an employee named Frank Johnson figured prominently, Moore attacking Johnson, who had him arrested for it. Hockersmith defended the employee.

Matters reached a climax when Moore kicked Johnson out of the store and, barring it, went up to Hockersmith's room. According to Hockersmith's story, Moore threatened his life and he shot him with a double-barreled gun which he intended to use on a hunting trip.

Moore is the man who gave out the charges that the National Lodge of Red Men had "grafted" \$1,500 from Kentucky in connection with the alleged building of the Log House here.

KENTUCKY FEUD

And Eight Barrels of Election Whisky Result in Killing.

Lexington, Ky.—As a result of a feudal war at Camp Junction, about 20 miles west of Jackson, Islow Allen, aged 20 years, was shot and killed; Alvin Garver, aged 22 years, was badly injured, and Clarence Sherman, who did the shooting, was shot in the head, but escaped to the mountains. Eight barrels of whisky shipped into town for election brought on the trouble, although family troubles of long standing played a prominent part.

Judge Hargis' Will.

Jackson, Ky.—The will of Judge James Hargis was probated in the Breathitt county court. The witnesses are Floyd Day, now administrator for the Hargis estate, and Judge G. J. C. Back, the attorney who prepared it. The will is dated June 5, 1906, and by its provisions bequeathes all of the property of Judge Hargis of every kind to his widow, Beach Hargis, the youthful slayer of his father, receives nothing whatever from the Hargis estate.

Bryan's Majority.

Frankfort, Ky.—The county board of election commissioners held their official canvass of the vote of Franklin county, which gave Bryan a majority of 1,601, the largest ever given in its history. J. Campbell Cantrill's majority over Bristow fell behind that of Bryan's over Taft. The canvass shows: Bryan, 3,233; Taft, 1,632; Cantrill, 3,162; Bristow, 1,680; Chafin, 32; Debs, 9; Hagen, 3; Watson, 1.

Kentucky Towns Endangered.

Mayfield, Ky.—Miles of creek bottom near Boaz, north of here, are on fire. Every available man is fighting to keep the flames from entering that town, which has a population of more than 300 persons. The fire is only a short distance away, and the town is in grave danger. Fires are also sweeping over Clark river bottom, and the town of Kaler is in its pathway.

Mountaineer Sentenced.

Covington, Ky.—Butler Mullen, mountaineer and moonshiner, of Floyd county, Ky., was sentenced to the penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., for three years by Judge Cochran. Mullen, with his brother, who is still at large, and another, who was killed in the raid, fired upon the officers. Mullen at first denied the allegations, but later on pleaded guilty.

Reversal of Award of Damages.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals reversed the case of the Louisville Railway Co. vs. R. E. Buckner's administrator, and ordered a new trial, because the judge gave an erroneous instruction to the jury. Buckner was a street-sweeper in Louisville, and was run over and killed by a street car. Judgment for \$2,500 was awarded.

Night Rider Suit Closes Suddenly.

Newport, Ky.—Attorneys for W. S. Henderson, suing John Jett and others in the federal court at Newport for \$15,000 damages claimed because of injuries to person, property and business, resulting from a night rider raid at Augusta, Ky., caused the action to be dismissed without prejudice before Judge Cochran.

A Costly Spark.

Lexington, Ky.—Sparks from a locomotive ignited grass on the farm of John F. Price, on the Leestown road, and before men could beat out the flames with gunny sacks, 25 acres of grass on the Price farm and 15 acres on the farm of Z. T. Smiley had been burned over.

Big Damage Suit Filed.

Lexington, Ky.—Suit was filed here against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. for \$25,000 damages because of the death of Ernest Bailey, who was run over by an engine here November 7, 1907.

Crushed To Death.

Lexington, Ky.—While switching cars at the Loudon avenue power house D. H. Rowlett, a motorman, 38, in the employ of the Lexington Railway Co., was crushed to death between a motor car and a freight car.

ONE YEAR FOR SIX CENTS.

Mail Collector Heavily Sentenced By United States Judge.

Newport, Ky.—One year in jail was the sentence imposed upon former Mail Collector James Taylor, of Newport, by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran.

Taylor stole six cents from a mail box, which had been left in the receptacle by some person who did not have the stamps handy for his letter and who trusted the carrier to purchase the necessary stamps.

The statutory penalty for any offense against the postal regulations is very severe, and while Judge Cochran's sentence of a year in the Newport jail seems like a heavy dose, in reality it is light, as compared with what might have been imposed.

As it is, Taylor will have to serve 60 days in jail for each cent he stole from the mail box.

OUTWITTED BY PATROLMAN,

Whose Vote He Contested, Challenger Slashed Him With a Knife.

Lexington, Ky.—Patrolman Adolph Meyers was attacked with a knife by J. Ira Bright, a ward politician, and was seriously wounded in the neck. Meyers is a native of Germany, who has been a resident of Lexington for more than a quarter of a century. Bright is a comparatively recent comer to this city. At the election Bright challenged Meyers' vote. The election officers, who knew Meyers, were satisfied to let him vote, but Bright persisted, and Meyers produced his papers. He then told Bright never to speak to him again.

Later Bright saw Meyers and brought up the election day affair. Meyers told him to go away, whereupon Bright slashed Meyers twice in the throat with a pocket knife. Bright was arrested.

Woman's Plea.

Louisville, Ky.—Police Judge J. Wheeler McGee received a plea from Amy Whalen, arrested as a suspected felon, to release her that she might earn enough to buy winter clothing. She said that she was so thinly clad that she could not live through the winter and that her sentence would ordinarily end so late that she would be thrust out on to the streets in rags.

Republicans Carry Ninth and Tenth.

Louisville, Ky.—Late returns from the state would indicate that the democratic majority in the Third district is not in excess of 500, while it appears that the Ninth is republican by 500 and the Tenth by 1,000. Ben Johnson's majority in the Fourth will not be as large as at first reported, and an estimate of 10,000 on the entire state is now conceded to the democrats.

Democrats Carried Paducah.

Paducah, Ky.—The entire democratic municipal ticket won easily. The interest in this ticket centered in the offices of jailer and treasurer. The election of a democratic treasurer means a lawsuit to oust the present treasurer, John J. Dorian, a republican. Defeat of the \$100,000 school bond issue probably means the closing of the schools by the first of the year.

Governor To Entertain Justice Harlan.

Frankfort, Ky.—Justice John M. Harlan and wife, of Washington, D. C., will be the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Willson Thanksgiving, and for the first time since Gov. Willson became chief executive the mansion will be the scene of a social function. Justice Harlan and Gov. Willson were formerly law partners.

Mr. Kehoe Lost.

Maysville, Ky.—Great interest was shown in the election in the Ninth Congressional district because of connection of James W. Kehoe, of this city, with the tobacco growers' movement in the state. Returns received show the re-election of J. B. Bennett, the republican candidate.

Forests Ablaze.

Columbia, Ky.—A serious forest fire is raging 10 miles east of here in a section of Miller's field. The fire is sweeping everything before it and staves to the amount of several thousand raked in the woods will be burned unless flames are soon checked.

To Secure Foreign Help For Farmers.

Lexington, Ky.—E. J. Green, state immigration clerk of Kentucky, under Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin, was here to open an office from which farmers throughout Kentucky will be supplied with male and female help from foreign countries.

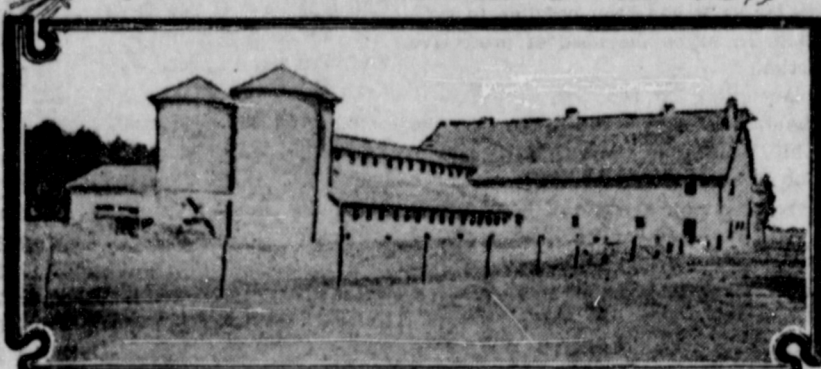
Fred C. Riddell Dies.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Fred C. Riddell, ex-confederate and widely known contractor, is dead at his home in this city. He was 73 years old and served as captain of Company D, Eighth Kentucky cavalry, under Gen. Morgan.

Dwelling Burned.

Paintsville, Ky.—A house occupied by Mrs. Mary Lemaster, a widow, was burned. The loss is about \$1,000. This is the third fire that has visited here in the past month, five lives being lost in one.

SOME SILO FACTS



TWO GREEN MOUNTAIN STAVE SILOS AT THE DAIRY FARM, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The silo may be made an ornament to any group of farm buildings. Its form is such that it may be made to add to the appearance of any style of construction. One or more conical silo roofs when viewed from a distance, or the full height of the curved walls at a closer range, gives a very pleasing effect when placed in a setting of rectangular buildings. This impression is entirely independent of the great value of silage as a feed and is pleasing to such a degree that a prospective purchaser, in making a close decision, would be influenced to a far greater extent than the original cost of the silo.

In our illustration is a view of the new dairy barn at Iowa State college showing two stave silos and the manner in which they add to the appearance of the adjoining buildings.

Of the silos reported by their owners or visited, 135 were located outside of the barn and 26 inside. Those located inside of a building were largely of a type not well adapted to be placed outside. These reports indicate that a location of the silo outside of all buildings meets with greater favor among those using silos. There are good reasons for this. First, the silo, with the exception of a few types, is of such a construction that it does not need the protection of a covered building. Second, it is not economical to place a silo in a building where it will occupy space which may be put to other use. Third, a silo located inside of a building is often unhandy to fill. The forage cannot be delivered to the cutter conveniently. Fourth, by locating a silo outside of the building and only connecting it thereto with a passage provided with doors, the objectionable odor of the silage may be kept out of the building. By arranging the silo so as to be connected to the feeding room with a feed way, it should be as convenient for feeding as when located in the building itself. A very common arrangement is to so locate the silo that

perfect by felt pads or gaskets. It is good practice where the silo door sets against a shoulder, to place clay worked into the consistency of putty in the joint. The clay is placed on the bearing surface and the door placed over it and when the pressure of the silage comes against the door an air tight joint is obtained. Tarpaper is successfully used by some silo owners either in strips to cover the cracks around the doors or in widths sufficient to cover the entire door and lap a few inches on the silo walls.

Not only should the walls be tight and rigid, but they should be perfectly

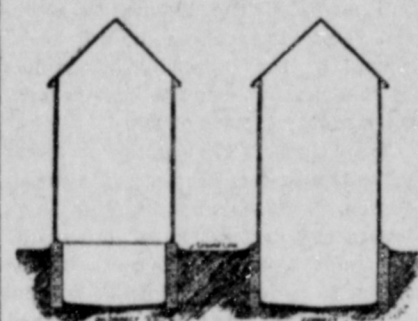


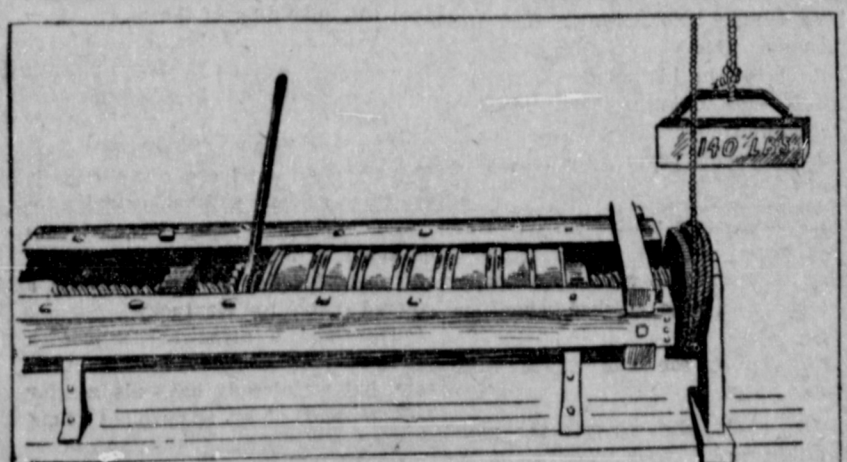
Fig. 2. Correct and Incorrect Methods of Constructing Silo Foundations.

smooth on the inside to permit the silage to settle without forming air pockets, which cause a certain amount of the adjoining silage to rot. Several foundation walls were found constructed as shown at the left of Fig. 2, and in each case a considerable amount of spoiled silage was found at the shoulder made by the wall. The foundation wall, and in fact the walls of the entire silo, should be as smooth as possible. If due care is used in tramping the silage during the filling, doors which extend into the silo are not a serious objection, though perfectly flush doors are certainly an advantage. A vertical wall is the only satisfactory wall to use, as a wall inclined outward will support the silage to a certain extent and prevent its settling satisfactorily, thus creating air pockets. When the wall is inclined inward the silage will settle away from it. In the case of concrete silos with tapered walls, these should be vertical on the inside.

Best results are obtained where the silage is uniformly distributed throughout the silo and is carefully packed near the walls and around the doors by tramping. Care should be taken that the heavy and light portions shall be uniformly mixed. Some silo owners are of the opinion that a great amount of tramping is unnecessary, but the investigations of the writers would indicate that where tramping was not followed there was always a certain amount of spoiled silage and that the money spent for labor used in thoroughly tramping the silage in the silo when filled brought good returns.

It is desirable to prevent the freezing of silage in the silo during cold weather as far as possible and the silo of a construction to prevent freezing to the largest degree is the preferable one, other things being equal. It is difficult to make a comparison between the merits of the various types of silos in this respect owing to the inability to find them under like conditions. Freezing of silage is due to loss of heat; first, through the silo wall; and second, to the air in contact with the feeding surface. The first loss may be reduced by using a non-conducting wall in the silo and the second by preventing the circulation of air above the silage in the silo.

An Automatic Cheese Press



This form of cheese press maintains overhead. The 140-pound weight is a constant pressure for any desired sufficient to keep the screw pressed length of time by means of a rope up to the cheese. A close cheese is wrapped around a pulley at the end obtained free from any mechanical and over a small pulley on a beam openings.

Solomon Anointed King

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 22, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 1:32-40; 50-53. Memory verses, 39, 40.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind."—1 Chron. 28:3.

TIME.—Solomon began to reign B. C. 1022, or according to the Assyrian records B. C. 971. He reigned 40 years.

PLACE.—The city of Jerusalem. Solomon was crowned at Gihon, identified as the modern fountain of the virgin.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Solomon's Early Life and Training.
—1. He was the first son of David and Bathsheba after their legal marriage.

2. His name, Solomon, means the Peaceful, one whose reign was foretold to be a reign of peace and quietness (1 Chron. 22:9). It may have also expressed the fact that David himself had found the peace of forgiveness. Nathan called him Jedidiah: "Beloved of Jehovah."

3. His parental inheritance was remarkably strong in several directions. His father, David, was in the maturity of his age, and his mother, Bathsheba, was the granddaughter of the wise Ahithophel, whose advice "was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God."

4. His early environment had several advantages over that of Absalom, the son of a heathen mother. Solomon was placed under the care and training of the prophet Nathan, a faithful, pure and wise teacher. He would be brought up thus in the religion and learning of the Jews. He developed a great taste for science and literature (1 Kings 4:32-34). He had the advantages of being the child of David's later years and of being under the influence of the subdued piety which characterized those years. His mother, too, doubtless joined with David in his penitential piety, for she had great influence over him to the last.

On the other hand, he was "born to the purple;" he was brought up in luxury and wealth, and knew nothing of the hardships which developed much of the character of his father. The influences of the court were often bad. He came in contact with other princes and he had to resist all the temptations of a beautiful and flattered youth.

5. He was probably 19 or 20 years old when he began to reign.

There are some very wholesome lessons from this picture of Solomon. (1) Almost every child born into a Christian family has greater opportunities and blessings than even Solomon had. All Solomon's wisdom and wealth could not bring him so many advantages and comforts and blessings as a poor child may have in this age. How much God and your parents expect of you. Many a hope and joy depends on you for fruition.

(2) It is a great advantage in many ways not to be born and brought up in the luxury of riches. The other extreme of deep poverty is as little to be desired. But that condition of neither poverty nor riches, where the child must learn to work, learn self-denial, learn to do his part in the family, and sees that only work and energy can give him real success, is the best for all.

(3) It is wisdom to put ourselves under the best and strongest religious influences. No one can escape temptation. Everyone must make a choice of the influences around him. And the influences he chooses out of all those which are around him will largely determine his future life. Compare Burbank's "Training of the Human Plant."

V. 39. "And all the people said, God save King Solomon." They accepted him as their king, "with shouts that rent the earth with the sound thereof."

The attempt of Adonijah was thus nipped in the bud. The kingdom was a limited monarchy, perhaps the first in history. In 1 Chronicles 28 and 29 there is an account of a great assembly of the princes, the army officers, the statesmen, and the Jewish leaders, called by David. To them he told his plans for the temple, presented Solomon to them as their king, and entrusted both him and the people to keep all his commandments with a perfect heart and a willing mind, "that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you forever." And David said to Solomon his son: "Be strong and of good courage, and do it: fear not, nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord" (1 Chron. 28:20).

The leaders accepted Solomon as king, proved that they were in sympathy with his great work by immense contributions given with great joy, and confirmed their allegiance by religious services, and a great feast of thanksgiving.

God has given each of us a kingdom to gain.

Three influences brought Solomon to the throne. (1) His inheritance as the son of David and grandson of Ahithophel. (2) His fitness for the place and work. (3) His choice by the people. These three influences have to do with the success of the young people of today. There is an element of Divine Providence in every life beyond the individual's control. But his use of it and his choice of those things which fit him for usefulness will largely determine his career, though he must also have those qualities which lead the people to freely choose him for his place.



DOLLARS AND DRINK.

Continuing Saloons Robs the Laboring Man.



N Venice township, in a prosperous middle west county and state, the enormous cost of the liquor traffic is almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind. Here on this little strip of land, averaging less than two miles wide and six miles long,

were found, the first of this year, 137 dramshops licensed to do business. In this same territory there are, of all denominations, 14 churches, and the entire population, according to the best information obtainable, is 14,000. Patriotic American citizens, look at this picture! One church for every 1,000 people; one dramshop for every 102; 14 places dedicated to God for the uplifting of mankind and teaching the way of life; 137 places licensed to sin to lead men and women down to eternal death; 14 doors open to point the young people to Heaven, 137 doors open to pull them down to hell. You may travel from Maine to California, and from Pensacola to Manitoba, and there is only one other spot that you will find to compare with this, and that is Benbow City, a new town with 20 voters and 20 dramshops.

But let us for a moment look at the cost of these dramshops. According to the dramshop keepers themselves, they must take in an average of \$25 a day or they cannot pay expenses. Now, if we only allow a profit of \$5 a day, we have each one of the 137 saloons costing the people every day \$25, or a total of \$3,425 a day. Contrary to the laws of the state, they keep open 365 days in the year, making a total cost for the year of \$1,250,125. For convenience and so that we can remember the amount, drop the \$125 and call it one and one-fourth million dollars in a pile. Nine silver dollars make a little more than one inch, but counting nine to the inch, we find that this pile will reach up two and one-fifth miles. It is so high that we still have very little conception of the amount. Eight dollars laid side by side will make a foot. Let us take this one and one-quarter of a million dollars and lay them down, beginning at the Venice ferry landing, and we find that we have enough dollars to lay a path ten rows wide from the ferry landing to the Granite City hospital, at the other end of the township, and have a thousand dollars left to pay the man for laying them down.

There is still another way that we might measure this enormous cost so that the people can grasp the meaning still better. Of the 14,000 population there are about 2,800 families. Now, if we call up the heads of each family and ask them to carry off this big pile of silver dollars, each man will have to carry \$445. If this could be realized, think for a moment what it would mean to the butcher, the baker, the grocer and the merchant.

But they say: "Look at the revenue we get out of the dramshops." Yes, let us look at that also—137 dramshops pay \$500 each, making a total of \$68,500 a year. The bureau holds the dramshop bag and we, the people, put in \$1,250,000, and out of the great kindness of his heart he gives back \$68,500. How long will it take Venice township to get rich paying into the dramshop bag every year \$1,182,000 more than its inhabitants receive from it?

But let us call back these 2,800 heads of families who are carrying the \$445 each and have them hand over the license money. Every man will have to give up \$24.50, and he can still go home with \$410.

This is just what the laboring men are doing, exclaims J. G. Reynolds, in Home Herald, where they have voted out the dramshop. They carry the money home instead of dropping it into the brewers' big bags.

Unique Total Abstinence Society.

A unique total abstinence society exists at Sheffield, England, being constituted entirely of deaf-mutes. The society was organized by the Order of Good Templars in the deaf-mute institute in that city, and is the first society of its kind to be organized by that body. The members are stated to be especially active temperance workers, and during its brief existence the society has attained remarkable growth. Branch work, chiefly by the lecture method, has been extended among this large class of society in London, under the auspices of the C. E. Temperance society, and recently a branch organization was formed with an initial membership of 100.

Show Big Growth.

The Swedish Society for Student Total Abstinence now has a membership of 11,652, an increase from last year of more than 15 per cent.

A strong body of student abstainers has also been formed in Norway, where temperance is progressing rapidly among all classes. In the new Norwegian ministry the minister of commerce, M. Abrahamson, is a total abstainer, and was previously leader of the abstainers' group of the storting.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE SCHOOL

KEEPING UP THE INTEREST

(Reprinted by request from Prof. Dinsmore's "Teaching a District School.")

4. IMPROVING YOUR TEACHING.

Keep out of Ruts.—It is a large part of every teacher's duty to look to his own growth. This is particularly true of beginners. It is very easy to get into ruts and go on about the same day after day, but the habit is a deadly one and must be fought with vigor. Without discouragement or self-abasement, the young teacher should sharply criticize his every act. He should keep constantly in mind that his teaching could be and ought to be improved. He should study new ways of presenting knowledge so as to make it more attractive, new ways of arousing interest and keeping the pupils in good heart.

A new way is better than the old if it takes the teacher out of a rut. It is well to try new methods occasionally for the sake of being able to do so. Many teachers have followed so long the paths their fathers trod, that it is almost impossible for them to venture upon untried ways. Every one should blaze some new path, should venture into fields that, so far as he knows, have never been explored. He should feel the exhilaration of discovery, the satisfaction of having done something that his predecessors never did. It will do strength to his character and interest to his work.

Caution and Enthusiasm.—This does not mean that we should be running after every new fad that comes along. There are many enthusiasts, who for the sake of notoriety or gain, are urging upon others their latest devices or method. It is not wise to bite too quickly at these baits. If a new thing commends itself and is indorsed by trustworthy people, and is not too costly, we need not hesitate to give it a trial. But too many so-called time savers are merely money-making devices of little real value, and it is usually better to wait and let time determine their true standing. A rule long ago laid down by a famous rhetorician will apply in such cases:

"Be not the first by which the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Necessity of Daily Study.—In striving to improve our teaching, we must not forget that daily study is a necessity to growth. No brilliancy of mind, nor device, nor even experience can take the place of it. Knowledge to be interesting, must be fresh. No matter how often we have taught a subject, unless we study it anew each time, we shall fail of the best results. The mind, like the body, cannot feed upon itself and grow. It must have new material daily. Realizing this, we should set apart some hours every day to the study of our lessons, both as to the matter of them and the way in which they should be presented. The young teacher who does this conscientiously will find it the most delightful period of the day. It is the time for adding to and enriching his stores of learning, and he will have more to give and will give it better, if he will keep this study period sacred.

Acquiring Pedagogical Helps.—It will not be sufficient to study the text-books and ways of presenting the lesson. The teacher must be provided with the best literature the profession affords. On his study table should be the latest numbers of two or three of the leading educational journals, and these should be carefully read and digested as soon as possible after they arrive. He should also have a few good works on pedagogy. To acquire these, he may write to school-book publishing companies, asking them for their best work on teaching. Nearly every publishing company has at least one excellent work of this class. Such helps should be carefully read, with special attention given to the parts that seem particularly applicable. In this way will be gleaned many ideas that will make the work of teaching more interesting and far more helpful to the pupils, and will keep the teacher growing.

A Final Word on Self-Improvement.—The above are the common and ordinary means for self-improvement. If used diligently, they are certain to produce satisfactory results. If omitted, the opposite is just as certain,—professional stagnation, decay and death. Some teachers will say that they cannot afford all these things,—journals, magazines, books and teachers' associations. The truth is, no one can afford to go without them. Money invested in self-improvement will be returned many fold. The teacher who will not invest in any of these things will grow rusty and careless, be looked upon as a back number and instead of being sought for

and promoted, will be seeking for the poorest positions and will finally lose out altogether. Self-improvement is necessary for self-protection.

5. RESERVE FORCES.

The wise general does not keep all his forces actively engaged. He has some in reserve against the time of need. In some desperate situation, this strong reserve force, which the enemy knows nothing about, will save him from defeat. Likewise, the teacher who is looking out against the day of trouble has his reserve forces. When the school has been going on for some weeks and the dull grind of monotony begins to settle down, when the little faces grow long and sighs of discouragement appear, a part of the extra forces may be brought into play. The following list is offered as having done valiant duty on many a hard fought field.

A New Song.—On a dull afternoon, when the energy is at a low ebb, have a new song ready, a school song if possible, one with action in it. Write the verses on the blackboard one at a time until all are learned. See that it is sung with vim and good will. If it is a marching song, all the better. Get some boy who is skillful with the mouth organ to play an accompaniment, and have all the school march around the room. Five or six minutes of this will take away the dullness, and work may be resumed to much greater profit.

New Ways of Hearing the Lessons.—There are a dozen ways of hearing a spelling class recite. Hold back your latest invention until the interest lags, then spring it. Drawing offers a fine field for interesting novelties. A new object to draw, with interesting details of shading and measurements, cannot fail to charm away lethargy. The geography is a store house of good things. Make a map, showing the various products of the United States with pictures of objects, in grazing countries cut out small pictures of cattle, horses and sheep and pin onto the map. To show the corn belt, grains of corn may be pasted on white in the south, yellow in the north; wheat grains to show the wheat states, bits of cotton to show where that is raised, wood for timber and so on. This plan is an excellent thing in itself, but may well be kept until it is needed to revive interest.

A Ciphering Match.—This has often helped to revive flagging energies. The pupils choose sides as in a spelling match. The one last chosen goes to the board and selects an opponent from the opposite side. The latter chooses the kind of work, as adding, subtracting or multiplying. When both are ready, the teacher gives a problem and they go at it with might and main. The figures fairly fly. The first one through reads his answer. If it is right, he has won. The loser goes to his seat; the winner selects his successor, who again chooses the kind of work, and so the game goes on until one side or the other is vanquished. There is plenty of excitement in it and stimulates to rapidity and accuracy.

Bird Day.—In some parts of the country, a day has been set apart for the study of birds and is called "Bird Day." It is rather the culmination of a series of studies on birds. Country children have a fine opportunity for this study and ought to know much more about it than they ordinarily do. They may first roughly classify all as song birds, useful birds and harmful birds. These branches may be studied separately, comparing different kinds of one class, as the robin and the wren.

"Bird Day" gathers together the knowledge acquired in several weeks or months and makes a great showing as possible. The children have learned to draw pictures of the various kinds of birds they have studied, to describe their appearance and habits, to intimate or describe their note or song, to tell where and how they build their nests, number of eggs, appearance of young ones and so on. A collection of nests may be made, being careful to take only those that have been abandoned. The literary part of the program may consist of songs, poems, stories and written descriptions of birds. Bird games may be played and the small children may be taught to act birds in such ways as hopping and flying. Both the preparation and the day itself will bring out much that is interesting and useful.

History Day.—This is another equally profitable and perhaps more entertaining occasion. It has an advantage over "Bird Day" in that all the people

of the district may take part. Like the other, it requires considerable preparation on the part of the teacher and pupils. It need not be confined to the history class—all may have some part. The children should be made familiar with a considerable number of historical events, so that they can tell about them readily in their own words. They should collect pictures of important people, places and things. They should make drawings of such objects as Lincoln's birthplace, the cabin where Betsey Ross made the flag, the Bunker Hill Monument, the Liberty Bell, etc. All the relics of the neighborhood may be borrowed for the occasion and be so placed as to make the best display.

New Games—Field Day.—The playground must not be despised nor neglected. It may be made a powerful factor in keeping up the interest in the school. High schools and colleges all over the land make a great deal of athletics, keeping in school by means of their interest in games hundreds of young men who could otherwise be induced to remain. Some condemn the match games of football, baseball and rowing, because of the loss of time and other attendant evils, but all are in favor of good healthy, clean athletics. All children and most grown people like to play, and it is right that they should indulge their liking. It is a part of their development. If properly directed, it may be an important factor in their education.

When the interest in play is on the wane and the old games become tiresome, have a new one ready to propose. Enter into it with zest yourself, and see if it will not bring new life into the school. Outdoor games are the best, but there should be a few indoor ones for bad weather. Conundrums, riddles, charades are all good if rightly conducted. Much depends upon the way the teacher does his part. He should never play in a half hearted manner. All look to the teacher as the leading spirit, and any signs of being bored will be catching and the game will be spoiled.

Some of the larger district schools might well have a "Field Day." This would give every boy a chance to take part and to choose the particular sport in which he excels. Each class should have its events, such as running, jumping, throwing the hammer and putting the shot. Running may consist of sixty and one hundred yard dashes. Young boys should not attempt long runs. Jumping may consist of several varieties, as running hop-step-and-jump, standing hop-step-and-jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, and running and standing high jump. The only prizes that need be given are ribbons that indicate first and second place; a record should be kept from year to year. Where this could be worked successfully, it would be a powerful incentive to keep the larger boys in school, and it is a perfectly justifiable method to use.

Mental Exercise.—It must not be forgotten that mental exercise when rightly adapted to the pupils, is as fascinating as physical. When mind and body are in good condition, there is nothing more exhilarating than study, provided it is fresh and suited to the pupils' development and needs. They should be constantly moving into new work, using the old in acquiring it. If it is done vigorously and thoroughly, but little review, that is, going over the same ground again, will be needed.

When, in pursuit of the new, it is discovered that certain points have not been thoroughly learned, take up those particular parts and dwell upon them until they are understood. It does not pay to go over old straw so long as there is more wheat in front of you than you can ever get threshed, but it does pay to do it thoroughly as you go. Study hard until the mind is weary, then play or rest.

6. SCHOOL VISITORS.

Give Special Invitations.—There is no doubt but that the presence of a visitor, who is a friend of the school, is a stimulus to good work. It is not necessary to wait until some one happens to come; neither will it answer to extend a general invitation, such as, "Come and see us some time." Think over your patrons and friends and make a list of those who would be an advantage to the school. Call on number one and ask him or her to come at an appointed time. The date having been agreed to send a reminder the day before. It is proper to suggest to the visitor the particular points you would like to have noticed in which the pupils need encouragement, and to ask for private suggestions to yourself.

Profit by Experience.—When the visit is over reflect upon its success or failure. If it was not what you hoped, discover the cause and try again. Decide what course to follow with number two and have him call a week or so later, and thus continue through the list. You will find it will

materially benefit the school. All patrons should be cordially invited to drop in at any time and should be made welcome and receive attention when they come. Those who cannot do the school any good, will receive benefit to themselves. They will be more in touch and in sympathy with the teacher and pupils, and have a greater interest in what is being done for the children.

Summarizing, we observe that in this chapter six things have been suggested for keeping up the interest, each going sufficiently into details to be a guide to the teacher. Upon him or her everything depends. A lazy or indifferent teacher may read it over and decide that these things are too difficult, or require too much exertion and drift along as before. But one who is alive to his own growth and to the advancement of his school, will welcome suggestions from whatever source and will seek to put into execution every plan that commends itself to his judgment.

POLITICAL NOTES

(Continued from First Page.)

PEOPLE AND CONGRESS.—By a series of pieces of good fortune, under which the Republican party secured several Congressmen in places where they did not expect them, there will be a Republican majority of 41 in the next Congress. North Carolina gave three Republicans and Oklahoma four or the majority would have come down to about twenty. Many a long-time member has been beaten for reelection, and several of the leaders who have been most strongly identified with Cannon will not be back, tho Cannon himself won by a good majority. Many a Republican who goes back, has a much smaller majority in his district, and in several other ways the growing dissatisfaction of the people with Congress was shown. This with the overwhelming endorsement which was given Taft and Roosevelt, shows that the President, far more than Congress, has represented the desires of the people, and that the next Congress ought to enact many of the laws which Roosevelt has demanded, and which it has refused to give.

EUROPE PLEASED.—All the European countries are expressing great pleasure at the defeat of Bryan, and there has been a decided revival of credit in those countries, which will make it possible for us to borrow money there for American enterprises. These countries are feeling better about their relation with us, as there was always danger that a headstrong president might make a mis-step that would lead to hard feelings.

SOME NEW SENATORS.—It is likely that Kern will be sent to the United States Senate from Indiana, which will send up some Democrat. Folk has been beaten in his race in Missouri. Ohio, which is surely Republican, will probably not return Foraker, and Burton and Herrick are the men most talked of. There is some talk that Bryan will be sent to the senate from Nebraska two years from now.

LABOR LEGISLATION.—A conference to consider legislation in the interests of the laboring man has been called by the President to meet at the White House Nov. 17. Gompers has not been invited.

CANNON TOO STRONG.—There seems to be no chance to defeat Cannon for the speakership of the next Congress. Several Republican Congressmen are under pledge to vote against him, but there is no probability that they will get enough support to defeat him.

The last campaign bomb came when John D. Rockefeller announced that he was for Taft. Bryan at once began attacking Taft because of Rockefeller's support. Republican leaders spurned the offer of aid, however, and it is pretty generally believed that Rockefeller had come out for Taft because he believed this would hurt the Republican candidate. He has cut his eye teeth long ago, and knows very well that the support of the Standard Oil Co., does a man more harm than good.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.—November Woman's Home Companion.

The reply of Lawrence Barrett to the young actress who asked him why some actresses succeed while others with more talent fail applies to other callings than that of the stage. "My child," said he, "business tact, push and influence will reach the goal, while simple genius will faint by the way."

COST OF FOREST FIRES

Forest fires sweeping over the woodlands of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states have caused enormous losses of human life and of timber. Figures to show the extent of the damage for the current year have not been compiled, but the destruction wrought by forest fires in other years, so far as it has been possible to estimate it, urges the need of protective action.

According to the figures obtained, the loss of life in forest fires in the United States in the last thirty years, not including 1908, has been 1,956 persons, or an average of sixty-five a year. The number of lives reported to have been lost in the United States and Canada this year is more than on hundred and fifty.

Official census returns for 1880 showed an area of timber lands of 10,000,000 acres burned yearly, with the value of destroyed timber placed at \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and although the acreage of forests burned in later years is much less, the loss is not, for the reason that the timber is much more valuable.

Experts estimate that the damage done to new forest growth by forest fires amounts to \$90,000,000 yearly, figured upon a basis of an additional growth averaging twenty cubic feet a acre a year. This for a forest area of 500,000,000 acres, would be 10,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Another incidental loss, the result of forest fires, is the destruction of soil fertility. The humus, or essential vegetable mold, in the soil is devoured by the flames. What is lost in this manner can not be recovered for a score of years or more.

Then there is the damage to rivers and adjacent farm country, the consequence of floods and drought which follow the destruction of forests by fire or otherwise. The cost to the nation amounts to millions of dollars.

Depreciation in forest wealth and in the value of the land visited by fires also endangers the prosperity of the territories affected and is a hindrance to commercial enterprise.

Upon the basis of the Forest Service of the national government in its experience with the forest reservations, the entire cost of administration of which including a fire patrol, amounts only to one cent an acre, the whole forest area of the United States could be well patrolled and protected from devastating fires for less than \$3,000,000 a year. This would mean a year's saving in timber losses alone of \$20,000,000, regardless of the other advantages.

By its fire patrol the government Forest Service reduced the burned-over area from 388,872 acres in 1904 to 109,416 in 1907. During the same period the national forests were increased in acreage from 58,000,000 to 168,000,000 acres.

The question of protection from forest fires will be discussed in the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Civic Association, which has been an active supporter of Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, in his effort for forest conservation. The Pittsburgh meeting will be held November 17-20.

"The need for forestry patrol is being greatly emphasized by the fires that are devastating the timber lands. Those eminent statesmen who voted against the President's measures probably now realize how little wisdom an how much selfishness there was in their course."—The Omaha Bee.

THE MAN WHO WINS.

(By Charles R. Barrett.)

The man who wins is an average man. Not built on any peculiar plan, Not blest with any peculiar luck; Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess"— He knows, and answers "no" or "yes"; When set a task that the rest can't do, He buckles down till he's put it through.

Three things he's learned: that the man who tries Finds favor in his employer's eye; That it pays to know more than one thing well; That it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.

So he works and waits; till one fine day There's a better job with bigger pay, And the men who shirked whenever they could Are bossed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works, Who neither labor nor trouble shirks, Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes; The man who wins is the man who tries.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, per bu, \$1.65.
Eggs per doz. 20c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 12½¢.
Ham per lb. 16c.
Lard, per lb. 12½¢.
Chickens on foot per lb. 7c.
Hens on foot, per lb. 7c.
Feathers, per lb., 30c.
Corn 75c.
Wheat, per bu., 90c.
Oats, 60c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Nov. 10, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	5-25
Beef steers	2 50	4 25
Fat heifers and cows	2 50	3 75
Cutters	2 00	2 50
Canners	1 00	1 75
Bulls	1 75	3 00
Feeders	2 50	4 00
Stockers	1 75	3 50
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Common to fair	10 00	30 00
CALVES—Best	6 25	6 75
Medium	4 00	5 00
Common	2 50	4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up	5 90	
130 to 160 lbs.	5 45	
Pigs	4 30	
Roughs, 5 25 down		
SHEEP—Best lambs	4 00	5 00
Culls	2 50	4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down		

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12 @ 13c; heavy to medium 12½c.

SHOULDERS—9c.
BACON—Sides 12c; bellies, 14c; breakfast bacon 16½c.

LARD—Pure tierces 11½c; tub 11½c; cents; pure leaf, tierces 12½c; firkins 12½c; tubs 12½c.

DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count 18c. per doz.

BUTTER—16-30c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 9-11c; hens, 7½c; ducks, old 8c; turkeys, 10-12c, ducks, young 9c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.02.

CORN—No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 2 mixed 77c.

OATS—New No. 3, white 51½c; No. 3 mixed 50c.

COMMENT ON MR. BRYAN

The best and perhaps the fairest description of Bryan that came to our notice during the heat of the campaign was by William Allen White in Collier's for October 17. Here is a part of it:

"In the years that have passed since that day of triumph twelve years ago in Chicago, the face of the young man has grown more rugged. The hair has worn from his forehead. Lines of care have marked his kindly face. Maturity has stamped him indelibly. But his skin still is clear and seems to reflect in some occult way, an honest soul; his mouth is the mouth of a truthful man. * * * But at the core he is still an agitator, whose mission is to arouse the people, not to rule over them. He is indomitable but not just. He is strong, but not wise. His heart is right, but his head lacks training. And the times demand justice now—not enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan's election would stop the clock of reform, because of his lack of intellectual strength. Over this block nations have stumbled in the past. When they have faced the contest between the weak and the strong, between those who have and those who have not, no leader has been found who can mark the line of fairness in adjusting the differences. So civilization after civilization has fallen. Our civilization will survive only as it is just. And he who errs on the side of the weak errs just as fatally to the final settlement of his contest as he who errs for the strong."

Mr. Taft has been a good judge, a good governor of the Philippines and a good Secretary of War. He will make a good President.

BEREA LOSES SUIT

(Continued from First Page.)

believing with Justices Harlan and Day that the upholding of the unnecessary law weakens the bulwarks of liberty for the whites and blacks alike. It does not, however, greatly affect us at this time.

"The law in 1904 forced us to exclude colored students after we had received them without collision or scandal for forty years. We then aided them to attend other schools and set apart \$200,000 toward founding a colored school for Kentucky.

"This was a great hardship with all our urgent work for the mountaineers, but we already have pledged for a large part of an adjustment fund to reimburse Berea College and to make a total of \$400,000 for a new colored institution. Toward this fund the colored people of Kentucky are subscribing very liberally, hoping to have a school of their own at an early day."

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mr. Dan Breck, the insurance man of Richmond was a Berea visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard of Wallacetown were the guests of Mr. J. L. Gabbard and family the first of the week.

Mrs. John Fowler has been quite ill for the past week.

I have a few very choice coats for ladies and children left over from my special sale of last week. I will sell these coats at a great reduction in price, until Nov. 13th.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Isaacs who have been making a short visit with their daughter, Mrs. J. K. Baker left Monday for their home at Valley View.

Mr. Will Haley has purchased R. R. Harris' stock of groceries on Main St. and will continue to do business there.

Miss Anna Powell of Kerby Knob was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker from Friday till Sunday.

Miss Grace Adams was quite ill the first of the week.

Quite a large crowd from Berea spent Sunday at Big Hill Spring.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry Derthick who were so cordially welcomed by their many friends here during their short visit returned to their home at Hazel Green Monday. While here Rev. Derthick held meetings at the Christian church where he was once pastor for a few years.

I have some of the new stylish tight fitting coats in broad-cloth which I will sell very cheap until Nov. 13th.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

About one hundred ladies were present at the Mother's and Matron's meeting held at Ladies' Hall last Saturday afternoon. The very interesting program that was given and the light refreshments served consisting of dough nuts and coffee made a very enjoyable afternoon for those present.

The members of Mr. B. E. Cartmell's Sunday school class thoroughly enjoyed a class social held in the Industrial Building from 5 till 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. All the good times known to young people were enjoyed, and the delightful spread, formed one of the most memorable events of the evening.

Prof. T. A. Edwards who has been ill with nerve troubles this fall, went Tuesday noon to visit relatives in Northwestern Ohio. He expects to put in his whole time resting, and to be able to take up his work again this winter.

Alwin D. Todd was successfully operated upon last Saturday for appendicitis. His case had gone very far, and the operation was barely in time to prevent serious complications.

Mrs. Cuddybank and Miss Tristram of Lorain, O., are visiting Mrs. A. E. Thomson and Mrs. Cowley, respectively.

If you want best quality, latest styles, and the most becoming hat, at a bargain visit our millinery department.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Thomson who has been visiting her sister Mrs. A. E. Thomson has returned to her home in northern Ohio.

The Conversation Club will meet Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Post. The subject will be "The Newspaper of Today and Tomorrow."

Mrs. Frost went last week to Knoxville to attend the Bi-State conference of the Y. W. C. A. She is a member of the Bi-State Board of Control.

James W. Williams, the only colored licensed real estate agent in Louisville, was in town this week on business with the college.

Miss Edith Hughes, of Parksville, Mo., traveling secretary of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society of the Southwest, spoke in Chapel Friday on the work among the Indians.

Mrs. A. E. Richards who will be remembered here as Miss Mary Jane McClellan, now a missionary in the East Central African M. E. Mission will reach here soon and tell of the work there.

There was a good deal of excitement early this week over the finding near the Cemetery of the body of a new born quadron child. Murder was suspected for some time, but an official investigation showed that the child belonged to a girl who returned a couple of months ago after a years absence, and that it was born dead.

Miss Lucy Jones, of London, spoke to the young peoples' societies and at the Chapel Sunday night on mission work in China, from which she has recently returned.

Dr. Spencer of the Eastern Kentucky Normal gave a very brilliant address, on the Mission of Woman, to the members of the Clio and Priscilla clubs and their friends last Thursday afternoon in upper chapel.

In the evening at the home of Mrs. W. H. Porter the clubs held a reception in honor of Dr. Spencer at which she spoke on Club Federation. Mrs. Livengood's readings from Dunbar and Riley added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Refreshments consisting of fruit salad, marguerites, chocolates and almonds were served.

CENTRAL RECORD SOLD

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 29—Louis Landram, publisher of the Central Record, at this place has sold the plant to Henley Bastin, of this city at a good figure. In making the transfer today, it was found that some technicalities existed in the mortgages on the place, and to make matters clear Mr. Landram filed a deed of assignment to Ben D. Herndon. One of the mortgages had been made by the late James R. Marrs, when he published the paper. The plant will continue to run with Mr. Landram in charge until the matter is adjusted. Mr. Landram has in view newspaper work at another point.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, Nov. 28, there will be sold at public auction, my farm of 23 acres on Muddy Creek road, about 100 yards from the Menelose pike near Crooksville. Also three stacks of hay. Terms on day of sale.

E. C. Lamb,

Kingston, Ky.

FOR RENT.

40 acres of corn land on Brushy Fork of Silver Creek.

J. W. Herndon or J. W. Dinsmore.

FARM FOR RENT.

Good farm at Brassfield, For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky., or J. P. Logsdon, Panola, Ky.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

Public Sale

We, the heirs of Thomas P. Hulett, deceased, will on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1908 on the premises, two miles from Berea on the Wallacetown pike, in Madison County, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder two tracts of land as follows:

TRACT NO. 1 contains 42 acres. Has upon it a four room box house, barn, good spring water, good garden and small orchard.

TRACT NO. 2 contains 97 acres; 8 acres in meadow land, 25 acres timber land, remainder in pasture. Has upon it a six room double log house with all necessary out buildings and large barn, also an orchard and well watered land.

Will offer the two farms separately, then as a whole and whichever way they bring the most money that bid will be accepted.

J. E. Hulett,
J. N. Hulett,
E. T. Hulett.

W. P. Prewitt,
Auctioneer.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Opposite Citizen Office

Main Street.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Don't forget the football game next Saturday. It ought to be as good as the last one, for Georgetown played T. U. a 5-6 game last Saturday, and Berea tied T. U. That means a close hard game, and one that will be worth seeing.

Work on the Adjustment Fund has begun in earnest, and almost the full staff of college workers is in the field. Prof. Dinsmore left last week and is working in the Western part of the state, while Dr. Thomson went Monday noon to begin work around Covington.

Miss Nora Wilson, a student of last year, writes that she is teaching school at Jamestown, N. D., at a very comfortable salary.

William Hopkins, '06, writes that he is principal of the high school at Duboch, La., having five teachers under him, and enjoying his work greatly. He sends greetings to all his Berea friends.

A party of about ten Berea workers and teachers went to Richmond Saturday.

The Pig Roast Friday night, while not so large as some have been, was most enjoyable, and some of the speeches and poems were unusually good. The crowd took particular pleasure in watching one young man who proved that he is not nearly so wise as he thinks he is. He forgot, if he ever knew, that it is much easier to look away from a fire than towards it, and acted as if no one could see him—and "his girl"—just because they were on the outside edge. He ought to study the habits of that famous bird the ostrich, as it at least has sense enough to hide its head.

The Rev. Mr. Wood of Maysville was a college visitor last week.

A Diplomatic Encounter.

[Original.]

I will not dwell on how I, a woman, got into the foreign secret service. Father died insolvent. Mother and I were reduced from affluence to positive want. I applied to a friend in the foreign office for a clerkship. It happened that at the time the Americans were aiming at a treaty with Japan that would be prejudicial to our interests. An emissary of the state department at Washington was on his way via the Mediterranean with the treaty. The vessel he traveled in was to stop at Marseilles.

I confess I was shocked at the proposition that was made me—I, who had never done a mean thing in my life—to wheedle a knowledge of the drift of the treaty out of the American. But the reward was great, enough to keep mother and me in comparative comfort.

In social life I had been considered what the Americans call "a flirt," but I was never dishonest. I would never attack a man unless he was inclined that way himself. Now I was expected to win one simply for pay.

The temptation was too great for me. I yielded. I boarded the ship at Marseilles. Roger Sutherland, whom I was to snare, was a modest looking, quiet man. I soon made his acquaintance, and he seemed to take to me at once. He said that if it were not for my accent he would not believe me to be English; that I had all the sprightliness of an American girl. The game I was playing was natural to me. I didn't have to try to win him. If I had possibly I might have failed.

But, as to stealing the information, I didn't know where to begin. We had passed through the canal before I ventured to make a move in that direction. I began by asking his occupation. He prevaricated. I teased him. He told me that he had a government position, and that was all that I could get out of him for a long while. Then suddenly he told me everything. I wondered why he who had so long been reticent should have changed so quickly. He answered my every question, and truthfully. The treaty was in his trunk in his stateroom. Did he not fear it would be stolen? No.

There was a lock on the trunk that had been made for it. The key was of a peculiar kind. The next time we were on deck together, feigning to be moved by a natural feminine curiosity, I teased him to let me see the key. He took it out of his pocket and handed it to me. Feigning an intention to frighten him I ran to the side of the ship and held it in my fist over the water. He didn't even follow me. So I took it back and gave it to him. I had provided myself with a bit of wax and had squeezed an impression of the key.

Pretending that I had lost the key of my own trunk, I called for one of the ship's mechanics to make me another from the wax impression. My victim invariably spent an hour or more after dinner in the smoking room. I took a great risk. I entered his stateroom and with the key made from the impression opened the trunk, found the treaty, took it to my stateroom, copied it—it was in cipher—and got it back to the trunk in plenty of time to avoid getting caught.

With success came the pricking of conscience. I told my victim of my circumstances, the loss of my father, my effort to obtain employment and ended by falsely telling him that I was going out to India to be a governess. From that moment his manner changed toward me. I had considered before that my success was due to having won his heart. Now I was sure of it. Then he asked me to be his wife.

Now, for the first time, I realized that if I had won him I had been won in winning him. Whatever was good in my nature rebelled at my trickery. I longed to confess it and throw myself upon his mercy. But I dared not. From loving me he would despise me. I told him that I could never be his wife; that there was a barrier between us; that I was unworthy of him. He soothingly reassured me, said my conscience was abnormally sensitive; that he was sure one so lovely could not do anything very wrong.

The night before we reached Bombay we were on deck together under the starry heavens.

"Sweetheart," he said, "we part tomorrow. It rests with you whether our parting shall be forever or I shall call on you on my return. You are not cut out for a diplomat, but you will make a good wife for one."

"A diplomat! I a diplomat!"

He took my hand. "I suspected you the moment you began to play your game, and I played mine to trap you. I gave you my key on purpose and knew how you used it by traces of wax adhering to it. Certain pages of the manuscript you stole were loosely tacked together, and I found them detached. I was disappointed to learn all this, but when afterward you told me how you had been tempted I pitied you. You are a lady and out of your element. I would be sorry for you losing your pay if I wished you to earn pay in that way."

"And my copy of the cipher dispatch?" I faltered. "I will give it to you at once."

"Don't hurry. It is no cipher, but a jumble intended to deceive you."

"And do you mean that you can love one who has made this abject attempt?"

"If we only loved those who were perfect there would be no marriage. You have simply been parted for a brief time by circumstances from your natural self."

GWENDOLIN ADAMS.

As to Courage.



Trainer's Wife (to her husband)—Coward! Come out of there and meet me face to face, if you have a drop of blood in your veins.

What She'd Had.

At breakfast, when it was discovered that the milk had turned sour, little Jimmy gravely remarked, "I guess some one must have given the cow a lemon."—Detroit Free Press.

Schopenhauer on Innocence.

Innocence is in its very nature stupid. The first criminal and murderer, Cain, who acquired a knowledge of guilt, and through guilt acquired a knowledge of virtue by repentance, and so came to understand the meaning of life, is a tragical figure more significant and almost more respectable than all the innocent fools in the world put together.

ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 3

How to Write Retail Advertising Copy

By Herbert Kaufman.

A skilled layer of mosaics works with small fragments of stone—they fit into more places than the larger chunks.

The skilled advertiser works with small words—they fit into more minds than big phrases.

The simpler the language the greater certainty that it will be understood by the least intelligent reader.

The construction engineer plans his road-bed where there is a minimum of grade—he works along the lines of least resistance.

The advertisement which runs into mountainous style is badly surveyed—all minds are not built for high level thinking.

Advertising must be simple. When it is tricked out with the jewelry and silks of literary expression it looks as much out of place as a ball dress at the breakfast table.

The buying public is only interested in facts. People read advertisements to find out what you have to sell.

The advertiser who can fire the most facts in the shortest time gets the most returns. Blank cartridges make noise but they do not hit—blank talk, however clever, is only wasted space.

You force your salesmen to keep to solid facts—you don't allow them to sell muslin with quotations from Omar or trousers with excerpts from Marie Corelli. You must not tolerate in your printed selling talk anything that you are not willing to countenance in personal salesmanship.

Cut out clever phrases if they are inserted to the sacrifice of clear explanations—write copy as you talk. Only be more brief. Publicity is costlier than conversation—ranging in price downward from \$6.00 a line, talk is not cheap but the most expensive commodity in the world.

Sketch in your ad to the stenographer. Then you will be so busy "saying it" that you will not have time to bother about the gew-gaws of writing. Afterwards take the type-written manuscript and cut out every word and every line that can be erased without omitting an important detail. What remains in the end is all that really counted in the beginning.

Cultivate brevity and simplicity. "Savon Francais" may look smarter, but more people will understand "French Soap." Sir Isaac Newton's explanation of gravitation covers six pages, but the schoolboy's terse and homely "What goes up must come down" clinches the whole thing in six words.

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\$4.50

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DR. HOBSON,

Richmond,

Kentucky

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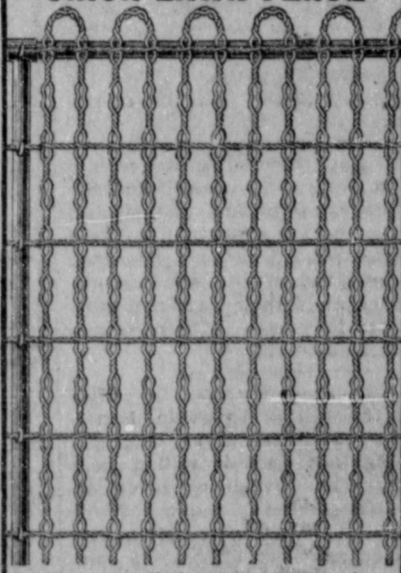
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A. W. HUFF CONFLUENCE KY. 814, 1908

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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MEMBER OF

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The 11 London gas companies supply among them 46,403,852,000 cubic feet of gas to 1,101,896 consumers.

King Edward is not as deeply interested in advancing the cause of democracy as some of his radical friends.

If the Florida had any personal feelings, she couldn't help wondering now what the navy department has against her.

Taking charge of him so late in life. It is hard for the American woman to train the continental husband to her liking.

World-circling automobilists are making the discovery that repair shops do not line the way through the wilds of Siberia.

Still, some persons might think that after a man had been fed on sour milk for a month he would be mad enough to fight anybody.

It will only cost two cents to send a letter to Great Britain in the fall. People about to collect English ancestral estates will save money by waiting.

It is said that the primeval oyster was a foot long. It is to be hoped that the present-day etiquette as to his consumption did not prevail at that time.

A Youngstown (O.) man says he'll sail an airship from Hammondsport, N. Y., home in eight hours. He's taking on a heavier cargo of faith than of gasoline.

Girls in Denmark take out insurance against becoming old maids. Bachelors in this country would welcome something of the sort as a protection against matrimony.

The year-old prince royal of Spain has been enlisted as a private soldier in the king's regiment. Promotion from the ranks will not be difficult to arrange in his case.

Blue-blooded Americans who find the modern game of politics a little beneath them will be accommodated by the transatlantic steamship companies at the usual rates.

King Edward refuses the job of reforming Russia and giving it a constitutional government during his talk with the czar on the Gulf of Finland. Edward recognizes his limitations.

The duke of Abruzzi thinks a year's wait will inform him whether he truly and sure-enough loves Katherine Elkins. This must be some of that overpowering passion for which the Italians are noted.

In three years England has paid nearly \$250,000,000 of the national debt and proposes an old-age pension to cost \$30,000,000 a year. This looks as if financial panics were sidestepping the right little, tight little isle.

They say the women golfers are showing greater progress in the game than the men this season. Are they destined to outshine the men on the links? Some day, perhaps. Then the championship games will be co-educational.

According to the opinion of a certain physician, people who are tall and fair are predisposed toward rheumatism and those who are short and dark are predisposed toward nervous disorders. What about the women who are disposed to change their hair and complexion to harmonize with each season's fashionable color?

Australia is preparing to show honor to the visiting American battleship fleet while that great aggregation of fighting craft is still a long way off. The British squadron on duty in that section of the world will meet the United States vessels at the Fiji islands and escort them to Australian waters, and great will be the jollification at the antipodes.

Americans are not the only ones who are carrying on exciting experiments with flying machines. A French aeronaut has made a trip with an aeroplane skimming along for several thousands of feet not more than six or seven feet from the ground. There is at least one advantage in flying as low as that. The smash-up is not likely to be so great when the collapse comes.

Auto Racing

Makes for Better Machines and Better Roads

By JOHN JACOB ASTOR.



Racing is sure to advance the automobile. It tends to produce the best material, to induce men to study out better machinery, to build better tires, to work out every technical problem.

Then there is another side to the question. Racing tends to better roads, and better roads are one of the best examples of advance in civilization. Without good roads a country cannot progress. They are the means of promoting trade and intercourse between far distant communities. And automobile racing helps to bring this about.

Unlike the aeroplane, the automobile seems to-day well nigh perfect up to a certain point. It is at this moment far ahead of the roads, especially in our country. We need better roads here in the United States. I don't mean for the sake of the automobiles alone, but for the sake of those who must necessarily use them to bring their products to market, whether it be the farmer or the manufacturer. A farmer can move his crops at much less cost for transportation on a good road than he must spend on a bad one. The automobilists don't ask for good roads for themselves alone, but for all their countrymen, whether they be farmers, manufacturers or simply travelers.

A good automobile has come down very much in price since the introduction of self-propelled vehicles. It will come down more, in price, I think, as its use becomes more general and popular. I doubt, however, the prediction of those optimists who say that the time will come when an automobile will become as cheap as the ordinary vehicle, because it contains its own motive power, which is a fact to be considered.

Coat of Arms Easy to Get

By JAMES GRANT.

That John D. Rockefeller was satisfied to be shown to be the descendant of a mediocre mediaeval French baron called Roquefeuil is a point for his modesty. The pedigree-seekers of the British museum, the Astor or Boston libraries, or the Bibliotheque Nationale, would have made him out the rejeiton of the Capets, the Hapsburgs or the Hohenzollerns for a less sum of money than the great oil magnate probably earns in half a day. Nor could these pedigree-mongers have been very well gainsaid. For if, O ancestor-hunter, you calculate that you had two parents who were, in their turn, possessed of four, who acknowledged eight, who owned 16, who must have had 32, who boasted of 64 parents—if you travel along on this ratio for 10 or 20 generations, you will find that the people of France, let us say, who are alive and active to-day, must necessarily have been related to all those French people who existed six or eight or ten hundred years ago.

One thing is incontrovertible on the simple figures of the matter, and that is that every white man, now alive in the world, can show a relationship with every white man who existed 2,500 years ago. On other words, no European could be held to be untruthful who should say that he was descended from, say, the first Brutus, for after a certain number of generations of blood admixtures it matters very little in the descendant whether his claim be direct or collateral, as far as any of the characteristics, or even blood, of the original ancestor is concerned.

It is safe to say that direct ancestry cannot be traced in European families much beyond 15 generations; or, roughly, 500 years. The fable that King Edward is a lineal descendant of Hengist and Horsa is about as ridiculous as the statement that the Hapsburgs are directly sprung from Octavian, the nephew of Julius Caesar.

Evolution has clearly enough shown that animals and plants cease to propagate after having done so for a certain number of generations. This would be all the more so in generations of nobility or gentry which are almost invariably in-bred or exclusive. So it is clear that Mr. Rockefeller—who is far too wise, probably, to care one way or the other—may have a coat-of-arms of the Roquefeuil family; but it is certain that he has derived neither blood nor characteristics from that highly respectable house.

The Greeks made few mistakes in their choice of words. They called the best man "aristos"—without reference to birth—and the best people "aristos." It is pleasant to reflect that one may trace a close relationship to an "aristos," four or five generations back, and so construct a kind of nobility of blood and breeding upon the fact that he is transmitting his blood to us. To claim this over a score of generations is, however, a historical absurdity and an evolutionary impossibility.

Students and the Faculty

By PRESIDENT VAN HISE of the University of Wisconsin.

When one investigates the causes of this antagonism, he usually finds that it has grown up in connection with misunderstandings and differences of opinion upon matters which are accessory to the real purposes of the university, such as athletics and society affairs. As is often the case, lack of harmony with reference to minor things has led to partial estrangement in major things. The students are young men and women—young, therefore thoughtless and careless, frequently headstrong. They are young, and they have not yet been sobered by responsibility, and seasoned by experience; but they are generous, enthusiastic, likable and hopeful with the faith of youth. With few exceptions they intend to do the right thing if they know what the right thing is.

It is the duty of the faculty to point the way to the students with calm reasonableness. Never yet have I known a body of representative students who failed to give fair weight to the ideas presented to them if presented for their consideration with the appeal to do the thing that is for the best interests of themselves, the university and the state.

GOVERNORS AGAIN TO MEET

INVITATIONS AGAIN SENT OUT BY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

Will Discuss Work Which National Commission Has Been Carrying on During Summer and Fall.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Invitations to a second meeting in Washington of the governors, or their representatives, have been sent out by the national conservation committee. The date announced is December 1, the first general meeting of the commission itself for organization.

Both these meetings are the outgrowth of the white house conference of governors last May, at which the conservation movement was launched. At the forthcoming meeting the governors will discuss the work which the national conservation commission has been carrying on during the summer and fall.

The outcome of this work is the first thorough inventory of the nation's natural resources the federal government has ever made. The inventory is now practically complete and most of the summaries on the waters, forests, lands and minerals of the United States have been handed in by the experts who have been steadily at work on them for nearly five months.

On this inventory, which the conservation commission expects to lay before the governors, the report which President Roosevelt has requested the commission to make to him not later than January 1 will be based.

From present indications the December conference will be second in importance only to the conference last May. Governors who can not attend in person will send representatives, and the executives are invited to bring advisers along as they did last spring.

The governors of more than half the states have appointed commissions and these commissions now are at work along the same lines in their states that the national commission is following. The governors of most of the other states have announced their intention to appoint commissions.

The week beginning December 6 will be a conservation week in Washington, bringing together may representative men from all parts of the country. There will be at least four important bodies in session here whose purposes are connected with the conservation movement.

Besides the meeting of the governors with the national conservation commission the country life commission will hold a meeting after having completed the first part of its swing around the country.

The southern commercial congress, whose chief purpose is the awakening of the people of the 14 southern states to the value of their natural resources, will be in session on December 7 and 8, and will then merge with the national river and harbors congress, which will hold its annual meeting December 9 to 11.

NOTORIOUS DIVORCE MILL

Of South Dakota Has Been Completely Wiped Out By Vote.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 9.—In the referendum of last Tuesday the people of South Dakota have voted overwhelmingly to end South Dakota's famous divorce mill. After the state canvassing board meets at Pierre the first week of next month and announces officially that the new law has been approved, it will be no longer possible for the discontented wives and husbands of the whole world to come to South Dakota, and, by spending six months, obtain a secret hearing, freedom and the right to engage in more marriages.

The 12 largest counties in the state on the law stands, yes, 15,805; no, 10,189.

The new law provides that the plaintiff in an action for divorce must have been an actual resident in good faith of this state for one year and of the county where an action is commenced for three months preceding the suit.

Thugs Were Busy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 9.—During Saturday night four persons were found unconscious in the streets of this city, having been knocked in the head by thugs. One of the victims, Charles Baggett, a negro, died. B. L. Owens, a white farmer, had his head cut open. He said a negro struck him and robbed him. The last victim was a negro woman, who was found on East Ninth street with a ghastly cut in the center of her forehead.

Sentenced To Eight Years in Prison. Denver, Col., Nov. 9.—John E. Gooding, president of the defunct State Bank of Rockyford, Col., was sentenced to serve eight to ten years in state prison. He had been convicted on charges of making unlawful use of the bank's funds and receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent.

Killed the Shipwrecked.

Amoy, Nov. 9.—The bodies of 78 of the 200 victims of the wreck of the small steamer, which occurred near Tungan, have been brought here. Some of them were killed while in the water by piratical boatmen, intent on robbery.

Wright's Luck.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The nomination of Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplaneist, will go before the grand council of the Legion of Honor Monday and he will probably be included in the new year's list of decorations.

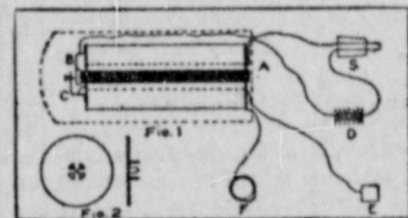


A THRILLER.

How to Give an Electric Shock While Shaking Hands.

To receive an electric shock while shaking hands is quite a mystery to your friends. This may be accomplished with the aid of a small induction coil that can be constructed at home. The core, A, Fig. 1, is constructed in the usual manner with small soft iron wire to make a bundle about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and about two inches long. The coil ends are made from cardboard about one inch in diameter with three-sixteenths-inch hole in the center. When cutting the hole, cut it as shown in Fig. 2, so as to leave four small pieces that can be bent out, leaving the projections as shown. After wrapping three or four turns of paper around the bundle of wires the cardboard ends are put on with the projections inside, so the coils of wire will hold them in place. About 70 turns of No. 24 double-covered magnet wire is first placed on the core for the primary and then 1,500 turns of No. 32 or 34 double-covered wire is wrapped on top of the primary for the secondary. Sufficient length of wire must be left outside from each end of both windings to make connections. The vibrator, B, Fig. 1, and the support, C, are made from thin spring steel about one-eighth inch wide, bent as shown and securely fastened to the cardboard end of the coil. The armature is made from a soft piece of iron about three-sixteenths-inch in diameter and three-sixteenths-inch thick, which is soldered to the end of the vibrator directly opposite the end of the core. A small screw is fitted in the end of the support, C, for adjustment, which should be tipped with platinum placed where the screw will touch the vibrator, B.

One of the primary wires is connected to the screw support. The vibrator is connected to a flash lamp battery, D. The other primary wire is



Details of Induction Coil.

connected to a switch, S, which in turn is connected to the other terminal of the battery. The switch, S, may be made from a three-eighths-inch cork with the wires put through about three-sixteenths-inch apart and allow them to project about one-half inch. The plate E is cut about one-half inch square from a piece of copper and is fastened to the heel of one shoe and connected with a wire from the secondary coil which must be concealed inside of the trouser leg. The other secondary wire is connected through the coat sleeve to a finger ring, F. The vibrator screw must be properly adjusted. When the vibrator is not working the armature should be about one-sixteenth-inch from the core and directly opposite.

The coil when complete, says Popular Mechanics, will be about 2½ inches long and one inch in diameter. The coil can be placed in an old box that has been used for talcum powder or shaving stick. The space around the coil in the box can be filled with paper to keep it tight.

The coil and battery are carried in the pockets and the cork button put in the outside coat pocket, where it can be pressed without attracting attention.

Seeing Oxford.

An Oxford student was showing two fair cousins through Christchurch college.

"That," he explained, "is the picture gallery; that, the library; and that tower contains the famous bell, 'Great Tom of Oxford.'"

Stooping quickly, he picked up a stone and sent it crashing through a second-story, ivy-framed window, where there immediately appeared a face, purple with rage.

"And that," added the young man, helpfully, "is the dean."

Thus it was that he came to leave one seat of learning for another.—Success Magazine.

Still Useful.

A small girl, lost at Coney Island, was kindly cared for at the police station until her parents should be found. The matron, endeavoring to keep the child contented, had given her a candy cat, with which she played happily all day.

At night the cat had disappeared, and the matron inquired if it had been lost.

"No," said the little maid. "I kept it most all day. But then it got so dirty I was 'shamed to look at it, so I let it go."

Protest Against "Open Pulpit." Thirty widely-known clergymen and 1,300 communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church have petitioned Bishop Ozil W. Whitaker against "the open pulpit," but he refused to act, saying that he is fully persuaded that the amendment is in no sense an infringement upon the fundamental law of the church.

A PET SEAL.

It Was the Man's Sole Companion and Means of Support.

Most people are accustomed to think of a seal merely as an amphibious creature, from which sealskin cloaks, caps, etc., are obtained; but few are aware that it is an animal of great intelligence, and as capable of being domesticated and made a pet of as a dog or cat.

The small seal frequenting the coasts of Great Britain, though inferior in value to its cousin of the South seas, surpasses it in this intelligence and tractability. It is easily tamed, and can even be trained to follow its master like a dog—of course, in its own awkward, legless fashion.



Its Head Snuggled Into His Neck.

As I was walking along the beach at Scarborough, England, one day, I observed a little crowd of people gathered around a nondescript vehicle, half cart, half tank.

Beside the vehicle stood a man, and on it a small seal was amusing the crowd by plunging into the water at the word of command from its master, catching sticks and bringing them to him in its mouth, and performing sundry other tricks, after which a ragged cap was passed around, and a few pennies and half pennies collected.

I passed on and had gone a considerable distance along the sands when I suddenly became aware that everybody except myself—the pedestrians, the donkeys on which children were getting penny rides, the old women selling curious shells, the hucksters peddling early pears, gingerbread and other edibles, the peep-show men, every one, in short, was hastening in the other direction.

The tide was coming in. Not wishing to be caught in the rapid waves that chased each other up the beach, I turned also and followed the multitude toward; for I saw that the high-water line, clearly defined on the sea wall by a dark, heavy growth of seaweed, was decidedly above my head.

When I reached the place where the seal was exhibiting, I found the throng all gone, and the man standing alone by his cart, with the tired creature clinging to his breast, its paws resting on his shoulders and its head snuggled into his neck, just like a kitten or a little child, while the man gently stroked its wet, glistening back with his hand.

I stood a moment, much interested, looking at the pair.

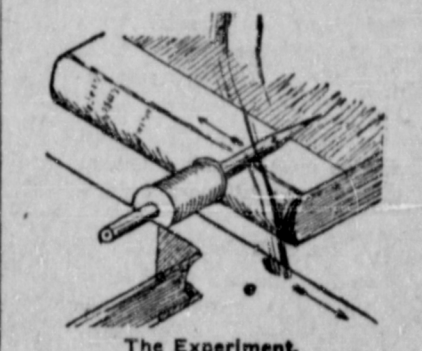
"He seems to know you," said I. "Oh, he knows me," said the man, with the ring of affectionate conviction in his voice. "He knows me, and loves me dearly, and understands every word I say to him."

And his hand, with a yet tenderer touch, pressed still closer to his old faded red waistcoat, the wet, dripping form of his humble friend. It was a clear case of mutual attachment.

EXPERIMENT IN DYNAMICS.

Odd Movements of a Spool of Thread and Pencil.

A half-unrolled spool of thread is placed on a table and the thread



The Experiment.

pulled horizontally from the under side of it, the spool, contrary to general expectation, will roll towards the hand. In connection with this it is interesting to note that if the cylinder is larger in diameter at the point around which the thread is wound than it is at the points on which it rolls, it will roll away from the hand when the thread is pulled. This experiment can be tried by passing a pencil through a spool and resting the ends of it on two books as in the illustration. Also, if the thread be drawn from the under side of a full spool resting on a flat surface the spool will not move in either direction.

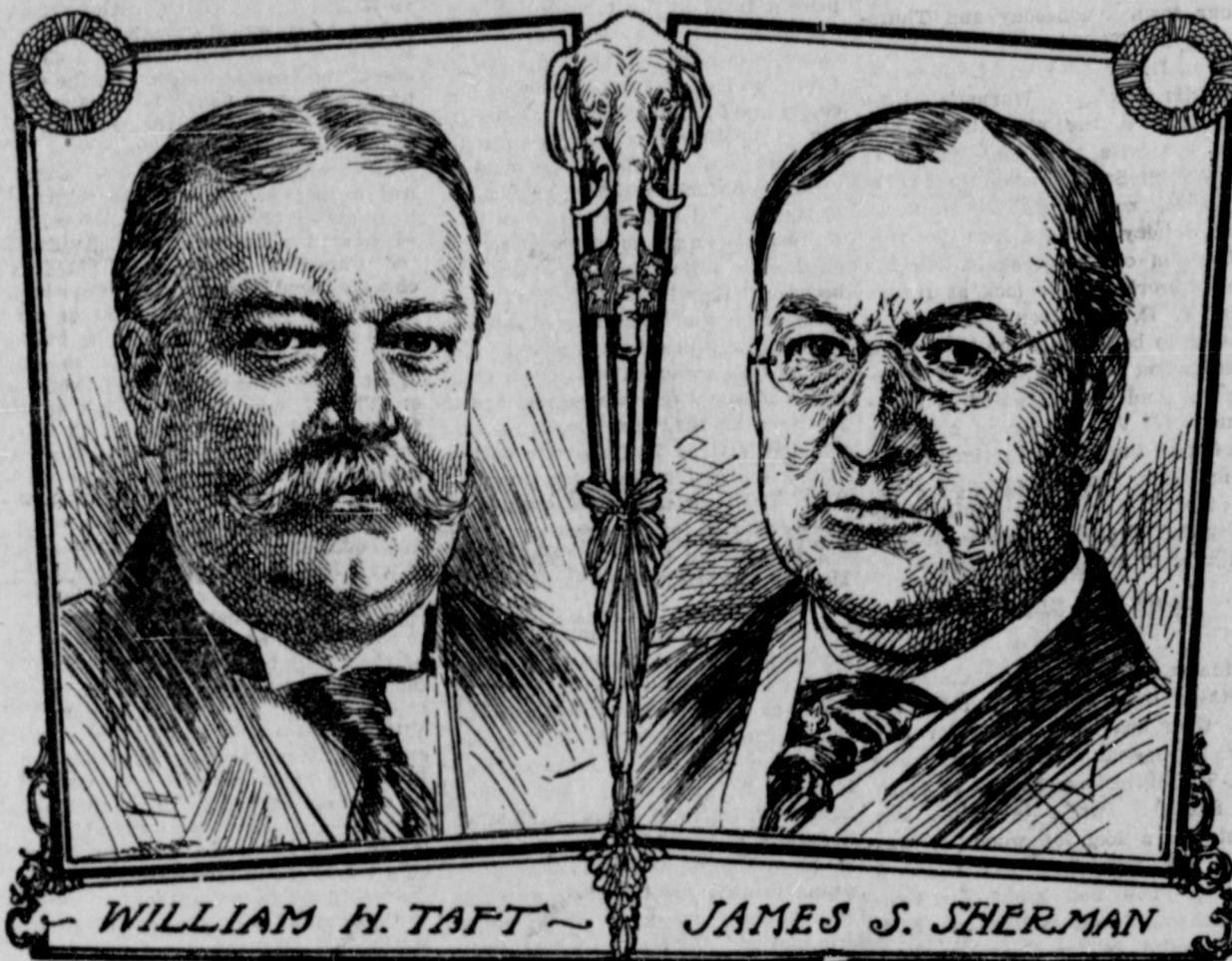
The Presbyterian city mission board of Dallas, Tex., is to conduct a large night school this winter.

TAFT AND SHERMAN BY A BIG MAJORITY

PRISON FOR MORSE

THE ELECTION AT A GLANCE

President—William Howard Taft.
Vice-President—James Schoolcraft Sherman.
Republican electoral vote, 319.
Democratic electoral vote, 156.
Number states carried by Taft, 29.
Number states carried by Bryan, 16.
Maryland's eight votes split.
New York, Ohio and Indiana go for Taft.
New Congress—Republican.
Majority in house, 41.
Majority in senate, 27.
Winning Governors—
Illinois, Charles S. Deneen (Rep.); plurality, 23,000.
Indiana, Thomas R. Marshall (Dem.); plurality, 10,000.
Wisconsin, J. O. Davidson (Rep.); plurality in doubt.
Michigan, Fred M. Warner (Rep.); plurality, 7,000.
Iowa, B. F. Carroll (Rep.); plurality, 50,000.
Ohio, Judson Harmon (Dem.); plurality in doubt.
Col., George F. Lile, Rep.
Conn., George F. Lile, Rep.
Del., Simeon S. Pennewill, Rep.
Fla., Albert W. Gilchrist, Dem.
Idaho, James H. Brady, Rep.
Mass., Eben S. Draper, Rep.
Minn., John A. Johnson, Dem.
Mo., H. S. Hadley, Rep.
Mont., Edward Donlan, Rep.
Neb., A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.
N. H., H. B. Quinby, Rep.
N. Y., Charles E. Hughes, Rep.
N. Dak., W. W. Kitchen, Dem.
Pa., C. A. Johnson, Rep.
S. C., Aram J. Pothier, Rep.
S. Dak., M. F. Ansel, Dem.
Tenn., Robert S. Venney, Rep.
Utah, William Spry, Rep.
Wash., S. G. Cosgrove, Rep.
W. Va., in doubt.
Congressman—
Joseph G. Cannon wins by majority of 8,000.
Chairman Payne of ways and means committee is re-elected.
Chairman Hepburn of interstate and foreign commerce committee is defeated.
Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, identified with tariff legislation, is re-elected.



Republican Candidates Sweep the Country in National Race.

Contests for Governor Are Close in Several States--Deneen Wins in Illinois and Hughes in New York by Reduced Majorities--Results in Other States--Congress Republican.

Pennsylvania, the banner G. O. P. state, which gave Taft a plurality of 400,000, as compared with 505,000 cast for the Republican ticket in the last presidential campaign.

Illinois Vote Is Cut Down.
Illinois cut her vote down from 300,000 to 200,000, Michigan from 217,000 to 100,000, Ohio from 255,000 to 30,000, Minnesota from 161,000 to 80,000, Indiana from 93,000 to 3,000, Iowa from 115,000 to 50,000, Kansas from 126,000 to 20,000, Colorado from 34,000 to 5,000, California from 115,000 to 60,000, South Dakota from 50,000 to 15,000, and North Dakota from 38,000 to 10,000.

CONGRESS IS REPUBLICAN.
Returns indicate gains in the lower house.

William Howard Taft will have a safe Republican majority in the house of representatives to carry on his policies. Incomplete returns indicate that the majority will be slightly increased, unless some unexpected changes are made by later returns from districts supposed to be safely Republican. In the last congress the Republicans had a majority of 57.

The Democrats lost the Eleventh Pennsylvania district to the Republican nominee, Henry W. Palmer, who defeated John Bigelow and thus becomes the successor to Mr. Lenahan, the present Democratic member. The Republicans also regained the Third Wisconsin district, which was lost to Joseph W. Babcock two years ago. Mr. Babcock was defeated by James W. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy now appears to have gone down before Arthur J. Kopp, the Republican nominee.

The principal close districts from which definite returns have been received are in Pennsylvania, and in all these except the Eleventh both parties seem to have held their own. One exception is in Nebraska, where Mr. Hitchcock, who now represents the Second district on a very small Democratic vote, has been returned, and the indications are that he will continue to be the only representative in the house of his party from Mr. Bryan's state.

Old Faces Seen Again.
There will be many familiar faces in the next congress, including Speaker Cannon and his chief lieutenants, Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Tawney, Burton of Ohio, McCall of Massachusetts, and Barthold of Missouri. There was especially vigorous opposition to Messrs. Cannon, Tawney and Dalzell, but they are all reported as victorious. On the Democratic side Champ Clark and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, Clayton of Alabama, Rainey of Illinois, Ollie James of Kentucky, Ransdell of Louisiana, and Francis Burton Harrison and Fitzgerald of New York are all certainly returned. Delaware will send a new Republican, Mr. Heald, in place of Representative Burton; Georgia a new Democrat in the person of Mr. Hughes in the place of Mr. Lewis, and Illinois, James M. Graham, Democrat, in place of Mr. Caldwell, Democrat; Francis Dodge, Republican, comes from Michigan in place of Mr. Barragh, while Clarence B. Miller, Republican, will occupy the seat of Adam Hebe.

For the first time for 16 years the Eighth Mississippi district will be represented by another than John Sharp

Williams, for several years past the Democratic leader on the floor of the house. He failed to seek a renomination on account of his election to the senate, and it is presumed that he will be succeeded in leadership by Mr. Clark of Missouri.

Likewise Bourke Cockran gives way to Michael F. Conry, who is also a Democrat. Charles S. Millington, Republican, will succeed Mr. Taft's running mate, Mr. Sherman, as representative of the Twenty-seventh New York district. John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee will be succeeded by Joseph W. Byrnes, another Democrat. South Dakota sends two new men, both Republicans.

INTERESTING STATE ELECTIONS.
Close Contests in Several of the Central States.

New York.—The Republicans won a sweeping victory in this state for national and state tickets and, more surprising than anything else, Taft carried the Democratic stronghold of Greater New York by a plurality of about 6,500. He also carried Erie county, another normally Democratic territory, by 7,000, but this is 5,000 less than the Roosevelt plurality there. Taft's plurality in the whole state is 188,392 and that for Hughes is 72,820. The legislature is again overwhelmingly Republican.

Springfield, Ill.—Charles S. Deneen was elected governor of Illinois for a second time, despite widespread "cutting" by his enemies in the Republican party. His plurality over Adlai E. Stevenson was estimated at 30,000, while Taft carried the state by about 175,000 plurality. The entire Republican ticket was elected by a normal vote.

Illinois Republicans elected 19 members of the national house of representatives, the Democrats being successful in only six districts. The state legislature is safely Republican, with 41 Republican senators to 10 Democrats, and in the lower house 88 Republicans, 63 Democrats and two Prohibitionists. This gives the Republicans a majority of 54 on joint ballot.

Lincoln, Neb.—Incomplete returns indicate that A. C. Shallenberger and the entire Democratic ticket have been elected in Nebraska by a small majority. Mr. Bryan carried the state by not less than 8,000. Bryan's greatest gain was in Lincoln, which he carried, overcoming a normal Republican plurality of 1,600. Eighteen out of 21 precincts in Lincoln gave Bryan 3,883 and Taft 3,244, a plurality for Bryan of 639. The remaining three precincts will not greatly change these figures. Bryan carried his home precinct by 111 to 54.

Des Moines.—B. F. Carroll and the entire Republican state ticket has been elected in Iowa by a plurality of approximately 50,000, as against Roosevelt's plurality of 158,000 four years ago.

The indications are that the entire delegation in congress will be Republican, a gain of one over two years ago. There is a close race in the Sixth district between Hamilton, present congressman (Dem.), and Kendall (Rep.).

Madison, Wis.—Gov. J. O. Davidson,

(Rep.), has been re-elected, but his vote is far behind that of the head of the ticket, owing chiefly to the fact that he was not endorsed by Senator La Follette, for whose seat he is expected to make a contest in two years. Eight Republican congressmen have been elected, two are in doubt and one Democrat is elected. C. H. Wessie carried the Sixth district.

Indianapolis, Ind.—With the vote so close that it will probably require the official count to decide it looks as though Marshall had been elected governor, and also the entire state ticket. The Democrats have secured control of the legislature on joint ballot, thus insuring the election of a Democratic United States senator to succeed James A. Hemenway.

Detroit, Mich.—With incomplete returns it seems certain that Gov. Warner has defeated his opponent, Lawton T. Hemans.

Democrats Sweep Nebraska.
Lincoln, Neb.—Returns on Tuesday's election, while far from complete, are sufficiently definite to confirm and emphasize the first report that the Democrats have made a sweeping victory in Nebraska. While the pluralities for the victorious party are not phenomenally large, they are complete, the state ticket and candidates for congress in most instances running parallel with Bryan, who was expected to lead the ticket.

Montana Is Republican.
Butte, Mont.—Advices from throughout Montana indicate that Taft has carried the state by a majority of close to 3,000. Charles N. Pray of Fort Benton is re-elected to congress.

HOW NEXT CONGRESS WILL BE MADE UP

States.	Number of Congressmen.	Number of Senators.	Number of Electors.
Alabama	9	9	9
Arkansas	7	7	7
California	8	8	8
Colorado	3	3	3
Connecticut	5	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1
Florida	3	3	3
Georgia	11	11	11
Idaho	1	1	1
Illinois	25	25	19
Indiana	13	13	11
Iowa	11	11	10
Kansas	8	8	8
Kentucky	11	11	8
Louisiana	7	7	7
Maine	4	4	4
Maryland	6	6	3
Massachusetts	14	14	11
Michigan	12	12	12
Minnesota	9	9	8
Mississippi	8	8	8
Missouri	16	16	6
Montana	1	1	1
Nebraska	6	6	1
Nevada	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2	2
New Jersey	10	10	7
New York	37	37	26
North Carolina	10	10	7
North Dakota	2	2	2
Ohio	21	21	12
Oklahoma	5	5	2
Oregon	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	32	32	27
Rhode Island	2	2	2
South Carolina	7	7	7
South Dakota	2	2	2
Tennessee	10	10	8
Texas	16	16	16
Utah	1	1	1
Vermont	2	2	2
Virginia	10	10	9
Washington	3	3	3
West Virginia	5	5	5
Wisconsin	11	11	10
Wyoming	1	1	1

Total 391 391 216 176
*Elected in September.
**Elected in June.

by about 4,000. The governorship is still in doubt with Dolan (Rep.) running about 1,600 behind Norris, (Dem.).

Contributions to Be Published.
In a statement given to the press Mr. Hitchcock announced that a complete list of all the contributions made to the Republican campaign fund would be made public in the near future, work already having been begun on the tabulation of the list. The list is a very long one, Mr. Hitchcock said, and will give every contribution made. It will be issued in printed form.

Dalzell Wins Out.
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—The re-election of Congressman John Dalzell in the Thirteenth district by a greatly reduced plurality is conceded. Edward F. Duffy (Dem.) made a hard fight against him, cutting into his usual vote in industrial precincts.

Bryan Congratulates Taft.
Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—"Please accept congratulations and best wishes for the success of your administration."
"W. J. BRYAN."
"I thank you sincerely for your cordial and courteous telegram of congratulation and good wishes."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."
These messages were Thursday, exchanged between Lincoln, Neb., and Cincinnati. The message from Mr. Bryan came while Judge Taft was addressing the general conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. He received the message on his return to his residence and answered it at once.

THE ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE ON PRESIDENT

STATES.	1908.	1904.	PLURALITIES.	1908.	1904.
Alabama	11	11	50,000	67,383	17,674
Arkansas	7	7	22,000	11,874	11,874
California	10	10	2,000	34,583	34,583
Colorado	3	3	20,000	38,180	38,180
Connecticut	5	5	2,000	4,358	4,358
Delaware	1	1	25,000	18,703	18,703
Florida	3	3	25,000	50,469	50,469
Georgia	13	13	25,000	88,944	88,944
Idaho	3	3	14,354	29,309	29,309
Illinois	27	27	170,000	205,039	205,039
Indiana	13	13	10,000	93,944	93,944
Iowa	13	13	55,000	158,745	158,745
Kansas	10	10	30,000	128,098	128,098
Kentucky	13	13	15,000	11,893	11,893
Louisiana	9	9	40,000	42,603	42,603
Maine	4	4	21,500	86,807	86,807
Maryland	6	6	3,000	51	51
Massachusetts	16	16	100,000	92,076	92,076
Michigan	14	14	100,000	227,715	227,715
Minnesota	11	11	100,000	161,464	161,464
Mississippi	10	10	80,000	50,112	50,112
Missouri	12	12	2,000	13,159	13,159
Montana	3	3	5,500	56,682	56,682
Nebraska	6	6	2,000	5,085	5,085
Nevada	3	3	75,000	20,089	20,089
New Hampshire	4	4	25,000	80,588	80,588
New Jersey	12	12	175,000	178,622	178,622
New York	37	37	20,000	41,679	41,679
North Carolina	10	10	30,000	35,322	35,322
North Dakota	3	3	90,000	255,421	255,421
Ohio	23	23	20,000	42,934	42,934
Oklahoma	5	5	350,000	802,951	802,951
Oregon	3	3	16,000	16,766	16,766
Pennsylvania	32	32	55,000	50,005	50,005
Rhode Island	4	4	25,000	50,114	50,114
South Carolina	7	7	25,000	20,000	20,000
South Dakota	4	4	25,000	50,114	50,114
Tennessee	10	10	105,000	116,899	116,899
Texas	16	16	25,000	29,031	29,031
Utah	3	3	27,904	30,682	30,682
Vermont	4	4	20,000	24,158	24,158
Virginia	10	10	50,000	72,442	72,442
Washington	3	3	2,000	31,738	31,738
West Virginia	5	5	100,000	135,334	135,334
Wisconsin	12	12	10,000	11,549	11,549
Wyoming	3	3	10,000	11,549	11,549

Total 391 391 216 176
*Elected in September.
**Elected in June.

ICE TRUST MAGNATE SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS.

A. H. CURTIS IS RELEASED

Wives of the Two Convicted New York Financiers Collapse as the Court Pronounces Judgment.

New York.—From a cell in the Tombs prison, Charles W. Morse now directs the efforts of his counsel to secure his freedom, he having been sentenced Friday to serve 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of North America and making false entries in the books of the bank.

Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the defunct bank, who was jointly tried and convicted with Morse, was given his liberty on a suspended sentence.

While Morse's lawyers immediately applied for and secured a stay of execution for ten days after sentence had been imposed, still it is probable that Morse will remain a prisoner in the Tombs until Monday, as Judge Hough has refused to admit the financier to bail. The Morse lawyers late Friday applied to the United States circuit court of appeals for a writ to show cause why their client should not be admitted to bail, and the writ was granted, but it is not returnable until Monday; hence it appears that Morse must remain a prisoner until the question of bail is settled on that day.

May Not Get New Trial.

Whether a new trial will be granted Morse is problematical. Judge LaCrosse granted a writ of error to the Morse lawyers. This writ is returnable December 3 and is based on the usual grounds—exceptions taken by the defense during the trial and exceptions to the indictment itself. This



CHARLES W. MORSE.

step had to be taken before application for bail could be made, and it also tends to the argument for a new trial. The Morse lawyers say their client has instructed them to fight "to the last ditch."

The scene in the courtroom when sentence was pronounced by Judge Hough was a most dramatic one. The wives of the two prisoners, who had been constant attendants at court during the entire trial, were present early Friday as if anxious to cheer their husbands by their presence in the trying ordeal which confronted them.

Husbands Are Comforters.

When the real test came, however, it was the husbands and not the wives who proved the comforters. Morse sat like a stone when he heard the words which condemned him to prison. There was scarcely the tremor of an eyelid, and to those who watched there was no longer even the shadow of a doubt that the "little man" was indeed a man of iron nerve. Curtis, too, accepted the news which came to him—good news in his case—with the same lack of emotion that characterized his former chief. But the strain had been too great for the women. As the truth of what Judge Hough's words meant flashed through their mind Mrs. Morse, who through all the trying day of the trial had preserved an unruffled demeanor, collapsed in her seat, buried her face in her hands and began to sob convulsively. Still weeping she was led away to an anteroom, where a moment later her husband held her in his arms and sought to console her.

Seven Die in Burning House.

Swan Lake, Man.—The home of E. W. Carey, a farmer living a few miles south of here, was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Carey, five children and a Miss Gillespie, a young school teacher who was staying over night with the family, perished in the flames. Mr. Carey was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Injuries Kill Football Player.

Charlotte, N. C.—John Cooper, a student at the University of North Carolina, and a member of the varsity football eleven, who was injured during the preliminary practice of the team in September while tackling a dummy, died at Clinton.

Steamer Sinks; 150 Drown.

Tokyo.—News has reached here of the loss of the steamer Tash Maru, which was sunk during a storm off Etoro island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

McKEE

McKee, Nov. 9.—Rev. Isaac Messier's father and aunt, Mrs. Buckley from New Jersey are visiting at Mr. Messier's. Miss Hannah G. Hoekje teacher in the Academy was called away suddenly last week by the serious illness of her father at Holland, Michigan. Mrs. TeKolste also is away on vacation and Miss Schermerhorn of Gray Hawk is doing her work at the Academy.—Prof. Faulkner of Berea gave an interesting lecture at the Court house last Thursday night on the life of Christ, illustrated with stereoscopic views.—There was preaching at the Academy last night.—The talk now is that the Circuit Judge race is going to be the warmest of any we have had for several years, and that Faulkner is steadily gaining on Lewis in this county. This seems to be verified by Lewis making arrangements to come back into the county to speak at several places.—Old uncle Jack Farmer died last Friday evening and was buried Saturday at the family burying ground near Maulden. He was in his 96th year. He had served as County Court clerk 24 years but had been confined to his bed most of the time for the past three years on account of weakness caused by his extreme age. His mind seemed to be perfectly clear till within a short time of his death.

PARROT.

Parrot, Nov. 6.—Dry weather still continues in this part.—Quite a number of young folks from this place attended the picnic at Mrs. Edna Tussey's school. All reported a nice time.—Messrs. Eldridge and Shiplett seem to be having quite a success in the organization of their lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America.—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Lakes of Loam, visited relatives at Parrot on the third Saturday and Sunday in last month.—Mr. Fred Cornelius and brother Nathan were in this part Saturday and Sunday.—J. B. Parsley, C. C. Nelson and Fred Cornelius of Laurel addressed the people at Letter Box Saturday night in behalf of the Republican party. Their opponents were H. J. Gabbard and D. C. Nelson.—Mr. W. F. Cole is a candidate for magistrate.—The infant child of Mr. J. H. Hundley is very ill.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, Nov. 7.—The people are gathering a light crop of corn this year.—J. B. Bingham has almost the only well not gone dry. All the farmers round about water their stock at this place.—Our Sunday school is progressing finely with Miss Schermerhorn as teacher.—The Rev. Isaac Messier preached at Gray Hawk last Sunday evening on the life of John.—The judges race is in full swing here. The county is about equally divided between Faulkner and Lewis.—Dan Ward traded a fine mare to Riles Spurlock for a mule and got \$15 to boot.

MILDRED

Mildred, Nov. 7.—Died Nov. 3, Miss Maggie Welch of lung trouble. She had been a sufferer for a long time but bore it patiently. She was a bright girl, loved and respected by all who knew her.—J. J. Dunigan is drilling at McKee this week.—Robert Welch, Jr. made a business trip to George Moore's Friday.—Stephen Farmer, the stone mason is building a chimney for W. K. Jones.—Corn gathering is all the go at present.—James H. Moore has gone to East Bernstadt with his show.—Mr. Neal Moore is gathering corn this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morris of Olin visited the former's mother Mrs. James Morris from Saturday to Monday.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, Nov. 9.—A new girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam

Nelson Nov. 7.—The Revs. James Brewer of Corbin and Able Gabbard of Parrot closed a very successful meeting here yesterday with eight additions to the church.—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Reynolds and family of Corbin are visiting relatives and friends in our community this week.—Last Wednesday was the regular examination day for pensioners at Welchburg. The full board was present with several applicants to be examined.—Miss Pearl Goodman of Welchburg visited Miss Pearl Medlock Sunday.—Corn is selling in this part for seventy-five cents and a dollar per bushel.—Mr. Jerome Hellard and wife of Parrot attended church here yesterday.—There is a good deal of sickness in this part of the county.—Mr. Morse Edwards has sold his stock of goods to Mr. Frank Cornelius of Parrot.—Messrs. Walter Medlock and William Isaacs are on a month's drumming trip to the merchants of their territory.—Mrs. Josie Cunigan and two grandchildren took dinner with Mrs. Maud Neal Sunday.—Dr. A. T. Neal made a professional call at Letter Box Saturday night.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, Nov. 8.—Mr. Sam Isaacs and family of Valley View have been visiting relatives in Jackson County the past week.—People in this neighborhood are gathering corn.—Misses Myrtle Edwards and Betty Tate of Ford visited Henry Cooks the past week.—Mrs. Joel Lake has just returned from Speedwell where she has been visiting her father Levi Kimberlain.—The teacher of Clover Bottom school is planning to have an exhibition.—Born Oct. 19 to the wife of Samuel Callahan a fine girl.—Mrs. Edward Lunsford will move to McKee to-morrow to stay with her mother this winter.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Nov. 9.—We are having some very dry weather now.—Farmers are busy gathering corn.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Mr. Harvey Ramey Nov. 1st a fine boy.—The prayer meeting at Clear Creek is progressing nicely with W. A. Rowlett as leader.—Rev. L. R. Rowlett went to Mr. Vernon on business Monday.—Mrs. Daisy Swinford fell from the platform one evening last week and was badly hurt.—H. C. Rowlett is adding a new addition to his dwelling.—Born to the wife of Walter Galt a fine girl.—Rev. Floyd Taylor who has been holding a protracted meeting at Clear Creek has returned to his home in Whitley County.—Mr. M. V. Swinford has announced himself a republican candidate for jailor.

BOONE

Boone, Nov. 10.—Anee Oldham, son of Mr. Charles Oldham is sick.—Fire said to have been started from the train caused some excitement in this vicinity Saturday evening.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle was the guest of Mrs. Smith last Sunday.—Mr. Holt of Climax was in this vicinity last week.—Jess Wren and wife were the guests of J. H. Lambert and wife last Sunday.—Mrs. B. B. Chasteen of this place is visiting her daughter near Strait Creek.—Miss Mary Croutcher was the guest of Miss Jennie Chasteen on Sunday.—T. S. Wren is having his house repaired.—Next Sunday is our regular meeting day. All come.—We are having some rain at present.—A. D. Levett is working near Wallacetown.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Nov. 9.—The boys are selling their cross ties at Panola.—Forest fires have been raging on Locust Branch and near Combs P. O.—Quite a crowd attended church at Parks School house Sunday and also at the Garrett School house Sunday night.—H. G. Bicknell was in Richmond Monday on business.—Jno A. Bicknell attended court at Irvine Monday.—Mr. Jas. Edwards, wife and daughter with Dr. Edwards made a flying trip to Berea Sunday.—The Thanksgiving entertainment by Mr. Ely's school will be held in the Beaver Pond church on Thursday Nov. 26th at 10 a. m. Everybody invited and good order expected.—Mr. and Mrs. Orby Henderson of Louisville have been on a two weeks visit with her parents at Jinks.—Miss Nannie Richardson gave a birthday party to the young folks last Friday night.

FOX

Fox, Nov. 9.—We are still having very dry weather in our locality.—Stephen Daniels and Robert Garrett

two candidates for Sheriff of Estill County have announced that they are off the track. This leaves the race to G. W. Powell and Sherman Robbins.—Rev. Lowery of Winchester preached at Bethel Saturday night and Sunday and Sunday night.—D. M. Clink was in our town Wednesday and Thursday.—Willie Clink is building a house for Wm. H. Rose.—Wm. H. Rose, N. E. Curtis and Jas. Warner's little child are on the sick list.—Walter Bush and wife were the guests of Jess Wilson Sunday.—Reuben Pucket and family were the guests of N. E. Curtis Sunday.—Dillard Hall has moved back in our town again. He has been at work on the lock at Irvine.—The J. R. Armstrong steamer is expected to be back up the river soon.—The packet boat "Walton" of Pittsburgh Pa., and the "Gazette" of Parkersburg, W. Va., are doing a steady business on the Kentucky river now.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shearer of Ford, visited N. E. Curtis and family Wednesday and Thursday.—John Hunt of Ford aims to move in our town soon.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT

Vincent, Nov. 6.—Owsley Co. voted something over a hundred more for Taft than has been voted for any other Republican.—The small child of H. T. Phillips was burned to death last Saturday while its mother was absent for a load of wood. It was buried last Monday in the Gabbard cemetery.—The ball game last Sunday between Travelers Rest and New Hope resulted 34 for Travelers Rest and 10 for New Hope.—Mr. L. M. Garrett of South Booneville passed thru here Thursday.—Wednesday was general moving day. Charles Brandenburg moved to his old home on Buck Creek, J. B. Scott of Buck Creek moved to the farm he bought from Isaac Botner of this place. Isaac Botner moved to the home of his son John near Travelers Rest. Brice Burns moved to the property vacated by J. B. Scott. W. A. Botner of Travelers Rest moved to the property vacated by Brice Burns.

BLAKE.

Blake, Nov. 6.—On account of the drouth corn is short in Owsley County. It is selling for 75 cents per bushel.—W. J. Short and son have just finished drilling a well for W. B. Roberts.—W. B. Roberts has announced himself a candidate for Republican nomination for Assessor of Owsley County.—G. C. Roberts was at Booneville today on business.—W. B. Roberts has gone to Wolfe and Menifee Counties on business.—E. Necey has been very poorly for the past few days but is improving.—W. W. Wilson of Sturgeon has been spending a few days at Drip Rock for his health.—Miss Minnie Becknell was the guest of Mrs. Vesta Roberts last Sunday.—Margaret McGregor has returned from Clay County where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Nov. 7.—The biggest game of the season was played here Saturday, Oct. 31st, between Travelers Rest and New Hope baseball teams. The game resulted in a score of 34 to 10 in favor of Travelers Rest.—Jesse Wilson moved into town yesterday where he expects to make his home.—P. Begley moved out of town to his farm one mile east of here today.—John Cecil also moved into his property here today.

CLAY COUNTY

VINE

Vine, Nov. 5.—Corn gathering is all the go now.—The little son of Nathan Brewster is very ill with fever.—Mrs. Combs of Big Sexton, fell and broke her hip a few days ago. She is improving slowly.—Misses Ma'd and Ethel Parker visited Misses Julia and Lizzie Ferguson last Saturday night and reported a nice time.—Mrs. M. L. Ferguson had a corn shucking Saturday night and got a good pile of corn husked.—Mr. Moses Matthews made a flying trip to Island Creek Thursday.—Mr. Bradley Baldwin and wife visited relatives near here this week.—Mrs. Morgan is no better.—Miss Vincle Durham and Gilbert Ferguson are both very sick.—Sunday is meeting time at Mt. Olive, with H. Morgan as preacher.

ASKING TOO MUCH

I believe there's a story told of Mark Twain that in youthful days, being sent out by his mother to weed a certain flower bed, and finding more weeds than flowers, he came back in and asked if he might not "flower the weed bed." Our little Alfred probably has as great an aversion to work as had the youthful Clemens. Admonished to pull some rather large weeds in the backyard, after a faint-hearted lift on one of them, he shouted: "Mamma, how do you think I'm going to pull these weeds when the whole world is hitched onto them?"—November Woman's Home Companion.

The Three Professors.

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It used to take a good deal to surprise a town in the far west such as Cheyenne or Deadwood. One of these towns was surprised at the arrival of Professor Henry Thorn, biologist, Yale college, and ten days later by the coming of another professor, who registered himself at the same hotel as "Professor Charles Witbeck, Criminologist, Harvard College." For an hour or two his name on the register excited some little comment. That was because those who read it didn't know whether his profession related to claim jumping or railroad engineering. The landlady finally explained that a criminologist was a fellow who had had to jump out of Texas for shooting a man and had arrived in Dakota to open a faro game and make a new start in life. That satisfied public curiosity and accounted for the professor strolling around the town day and night. He also took in all the fine points and particulars.

The two professors under one roof fought shy of each other for a couple of days. Professors have their jealousies as well as dime museum freaks, though greater efforts are made to conceal them. At length, however, they introduced themselves and shook hands and began to respect each other. Some professors of botany can't be led to admit that there is anything interesting in anything but their own special hobby. So with professors of criminology. These two professors were different, however. They deferred to each other. They made admissions. They permitted each other to talk without interruption.

The botanist held up a half withered violet that he had culled on the prairie and delivered an interesting lecture on its roots and stem and petals, and the criminologist described the head and face of the criminal with such clearness that had there been an audience present none could have failed to see

the mental photograph. The points he made were, first, a snarling forehead; second, a head that ran downhill on the back side; third, the narrow space between the eyes; fourth, a bulging over the eyebrows, and, fifth, a cruel expression about the mouth. In addition to particularizing these points, he was good enough to say that Professor Thorn didn't betray a single one of the characteristics. On the contrary, an infant had only to take one look at him to know that he was as gentle and innocent as a woman.

Professor Thorn couldn't do less than return the compliment. He returned it by saying that all flowers represented human characters. For instance, the Canadian thistle represented a chuckle headed man, the burdock a man full of envy and jealousy, the pigweed a weakminded person, the hollyhock a conceited ass, and so on. What typified the character of Professor Witbeck was the lily. That stood for purity of soul and thought. A man that represented the lily was always subscribing to orphan asylums and buying up old horses to turn out to pasture for the rest of their lives. Just what the professors said of each other when alone is a private matter. The first occasion they had to distrust each other was when they met at night in the vicinity of a clothing store. One of them had been examining the fastenings of a rear window and the other the fastening of a door. Professor Witbeck observed that he thought the study of botany required daylight, and Professor Thorn replied that he failed to see how the study of criminology could be pursued without the aid of a lantern. There was a second meeting on a second night, and from thence on the relations between the two great institutions of learning seemed to be strained.

It was not to last long, however. One night after the botanist had spent a whole hour to effect an entrance to a store by way of a skylight and photographer's parlors it was to come upon the criminologist, who had got in by a door and was just preparing to bore the safe. By the aid of two dark lanterns and the English language some very sarcastic remarks were passed as to hypocrisy and false pretenses, and then they sensibly agreed

to divide the labor and the booty. They were working with this aim and object in view when a third party crept out from his hiding place and interfered. He began by handling his gun in a reckless manner and introducing himself as Professor Twister of Columbia college. He had been dispatched to the great plains of the west to gather specimens of the bygone days when alligators thirty feet long and elephants twenty-four feet high used to paddle up and down the river and gambol over the meadows green. He had finally found a couple of choice specimens, and he bade them come with him. They didn't want to, but they had to. It was a late hour, but the enterprising and patriotic citizens were ready to turn out and build a big bonfire and throw ropes over the limbs of trees. There wasn't much to be said. There was no particular novelty in it for the crowd, and the two men standing on the heads of barrels seemed to figure that they had better save their wind for the uphill journey. No one remembered much about it next day, but now and then to this day some stranger reads the double epitaph on the headboard and is a bit curious:

"Sacred to the memory of the two professors who tried to play it low down on another professor and this town. Don't no galoot steal this 'ere board.' M. QUAD.

Something New in Kentucky.

Fairbanks of Indiana and Shaw of Iowa were stumping Kentucky. After a successful meeting the Kentucky colonel who had the two Republican statesmen in charge invited them into the hotel barroom for some refreshment.

"What'll you have?" he asked Senator Fairbanks.

"A little cold apollinaris," was the reply.

"And you?" said the host to Governor Shaw.

"I think I will have a glass of buttermilk."

The barkeeper turned to the Kentucky colonel. "What shall I give you, colonel?" he asked.

The Kentucky gentleman heaved a long sigh. "Under the circumstances," he said, "I think you can give me a piece of pie."

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